

A SUMMER OF FESTIVALS

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

AUGUST 16, 1993 \$2.50

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**Vancouver Island Showdown:
Is Canada An Environmental Outlaw?**



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The world is watching

20 It is a classic modern conflict—ecology versus economy—acted out on the west coast of Vancouver Island. In an almost daily ritual, young demonstrators—chanting and carrying signs—are arrested for blocking logging roads in Clayoquot Sound, protesting the leveling of old-growth temperate rain forest. The battle over the tall trees has grown from a local quarrel into a national and, increasingly, an international issue. The prevailing question: Is Canada an environmental outlaw?

Making style an issue

14 The federal Conservatives may have finally discovered the answer to a question that has tormented them throughout this election year: how to make Canadians forget that they are the party of Brian Mulroney. Internal party polls suggest that Canadians are warming up to Kim Campbell's movement leadership style



Festive summer

52 From coast to coast, Canadians stretch the summer spirit by flocking to festivals. Events range from a folk music extravaganza in Vancouver to a building bonanza in Halifax, from a Beethoven race on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River to chuck-wagon races at the Calgary Stampede. In Toronto, meanwhile, the Caribana Festival, one of the continent's biggest carnivals, drew one million revellers

Give them back the night

Peter Mansbridge and Pamela Wallin—coanchors of CBC's *Prime Time Live*, clearly are two peas at the top of their tree. Experienced, professional and able, they stand up against any of their peers in the world. Their coverage of the 1985 Tory convention was fantastic, attracting a huge and loyal audience. But Peter and Pam have a big problem: At 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday, almost no one else knows watches their very show. There is a sign on a signpost of the future of New Cable in 1985—a fresh, promising product, just out of the wrong line.

The glass looks so that since it moved last great Canadian institution, *The National*. *The Journal* is 9 p.m. from 10 p.m. and contained the two shows in November, 1982, the CBC has blown away a generation of viewers: those who once liked the two can go properly at the 10:30 time, as *The National* turned into *The Journal*.

The networks are crazy about the official ratings, but the industry is always with the general trends. The combined ratings as anchor of *The National* with Norwood Nash and *The Journal* with Barbara Frum was in the range of 1.2 to 1.4 million viewers. The average audience for *Prime Time Live* at its peak in the beginning, was just under 1 million. This summer, annual films and series, the audience has plummeted to 500,000-600,000. Still, the earlier TV audience was not too shabby for a new show in a new time slot, that hinders her the problems the

9 p.m. slot has a far larger potential audience than the one at 10 p.m. In other words, the CBC has raised up with a smaller pull from a better pool. It is also a far different crowd: younger, blue collar. What the CBC has lost are the stars, the people who talked up the next morning what they had taken in the night before. The CBC's move to 9 p.m., and the decision to cancel local news at 11 p.m., also provided CTV with a landslide audience at 11 p.m.—as high as 1.7 million, now leveling off around 1.5 million.

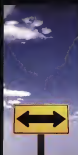
The theory at CBC, apparently, was that the maturation of the baby boom market indicated that an earlier show would get a better audience. But what should have been clear is that people may be going to bed earlier, but not necessarily at 10 p.m. And surely, at 9 p.m., even more CBC viewers must be cleaning up dishes, doing budgets at the dining room table, taking the dog for a walk, playing golf or putting the kids to bed.

Famously for CBC, a clear solution is at hand: President Gerald Trillieux, who abruptly announced his resignation on July 25, was the key proponent of the move to 9 p.m. He obviously refused rationing to reconsider the timing. Now that he is gone, the CBC should declare victory and move *Prime Time Live* back where they belong, at 10 p.m. Like Coca-Cola Co., they should put the gear back in the belt.

Robert Lewis



Mansbridge, Wallin: two peas in the wrong time slot



That little map wasn't worth two dead flies.

You said turn left.

Right like turn right or right like not wrong?

Right.

You know what I mean. See ya at the clubhouse.

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LETTERS

Working solutions

We ask the government to cut back, but not on the programs we think are valuable ("Clearing the rules," Cover, Aug. 2). We demand more money and programs for the unemployed, but refuse to consider pre-emptive measures. It is time we all took responsibility for the tough economic times our country currently faces. It is time we looked into our own wallets and used some common sense.

Andrea Scott,
Thornhill, Ont.

Thomas Kurman, president of the Toronto-based C. D. Howe Institute, needs a reality check. How can anyone possibly conceive of closing certain parts of the country down, such as Newfoundland, to deal with the unemployment insurance problem? The people of that province, whether they are employed or not, still pay their taxes. And they would not be in such dire straits if the federal government had stopped so much overfishing by foreign countries.

Stanley Wozniak,
Carleton Place, Ont.

'Damage control'

Given Jean Chretien's public image ("Talking up the team," *Canada*, Aug. 2), it probably is a good idea to purposely de-emphasize his presence on the campaign trail. Indeed, in this election it's an advisable strategy for the NDP and the Conservatives to de-emphasize their leaders, as well. Unfortunately, the incessant media coverage of these individuals may render this tactic ineffectual. To really pull the wool over Canadians' eyes, might I suggest that anti-tax around the parties choose their leaders in seclusion (possibly in the March Lake cottage) and make their decisions pub-



Looking for a job: time to look into 'our own wallets' and use 'common sense'

lic only after the election? Not only would this reduce the need for the expensive damage control operations that occur, but it would also spare the leaders the necessity of feigning interest in our do-or-die-eat-or-be-eaten concerns.

Jason Cahill,
Toronto, Ont.

No laughing matter

I was appalled that you would even consider printing an article on Lorne Michaels and his group of Canadian "Wise Guys" (Cover, July 26). What they teach the youth of this country is that to be a true success you must have success in the United States. Being a youth of this nation, it seems rare to hear some of my friends speak so negatively about Canada. Next time your magazine decides to feature Canadian talent, please make sure that the talent is truly Canadian and not former Canadians who now live in the United States.

Jennifer Simpson,
Mississauga, Ont.

'Hue and cry'

How gratifying to read Diane Francis's *Lookout* ("Some simple ways to save billions of dollars," Aug. 2), especially as it relates to our health immigration policy of family unification. This really hit home in Alberta where in recent months former community development minister Diane Marsh had the audacity to comment on the exorbitant costs that result from such policies. The hue and cry caused by the dependents and bleeding hearts could be heard from here to hell. It resulted in her resignation. I can only hope that the word may somehow get through to the Ottawa mandarins and our pathetic performances.

Larry Wey,
Calgary

Nothing against immigration per se, but Diane Francis's column shows the blatant selfishness of the family unification plan where immigrating elderly parents who have never paid a dime of Canadian taxes suddenly receive health care and social services. Just as unscrupulous as expatriate citizens who enjoy lower taxes in other countries for years and yet they have health problems, at which time it's convenient to come back to Ontario.

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LETTERS

for "True" health care courtesy of you and me. Thanks is right. During a time of severe cutbacks and extreme taxpayer fatigue, it's time to wake up and stop this nonsense for the sake of our future.

David Levi,
Toronto

I worked at OSEP in Toronto for a number of years. It was my experience that it was always the so-called friends of people in hospital under false pretences (insurance as well as uninsured Canadian citizens) who squandered on these people for reasons only known to the squanders themselves. Saving the taxpayers money was the least of it. Diane Francis sits on two of her friends illegally abusing OSEP and gives the impression she is motivated by monetary concerns. If, for one, don't buy it.

Scott G. David,
Ottawa, Ont.

When in Estonia...

I reference to your article regarding Estonia's Russian as second class citizens ("Nukes at home," World, Aug. 3), how do the Russians think Estonians were treated under Russian rule? I can't believe that the Russians have the nerve to complain about having to learn the Estonian language now that they live in a foreign country. If one lives in a foreign country, one must obey all of the rules of that country. Otherwise, best not.

Irina Mykhalovskiy,
Naperville, Ill., Oct.

Wheels of fortune

You should be commended for taking cycling seriously as a practical means of transportation ("Fried cars," Trends, July 28). However, your otherwise well-balanced and informative article lightly brushes over one of the main reasons why so many people are trading in their cars for bicycles: their small impact on our environment. They cause no pollution, use few resources in their manufacture and encourage urban developments that are much more efficient in land use than are our current sprawling, automobile-dominated suburbs. Cycling is one of the activities by which Canadians can most easily and most effectively work toward a healthier environment.

Bruce Wall,
Vancouver

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ANOTHER VIEW



Summer fun and solemn tasks

BY CHARLES GORDON

In summer, we go to great lengths to avoid thinking about the unpleasant in gradations of real life. Parents are, for example, taking their children to see movies about dinosaurs. They are buying books about dinosaurs and reading articles about them, as if this were somehow a useful activity. If it is not, it is a waste of time, an erosion of responsibility.

Our real responsibility is to think about the political situation, to get ready for the next election and figure out how to make our country better. But so it's dinosaurs. Inhabitable ones, dinosaur cell links, coffee mice, intelligent magnets. And reading material. Here's an article that quotes a British paleontologist as saying that dinosaurs got to be so big because they could shut down their metabolism in dry heat or in heat that was too hot.

It's all OE. This here's another article saying dinosaurs have strong evidence. The strongest evidence yet, as the article puts it, that a giant meteor crashed into our planet 65 million years ago, which caused a big change in the climate, destroying half the creatures that then existed, many of them being dinosaurs.

That actually makes dinosaurs off the hook for their own extinction, which might people had harbored attributed to the fact that they (the dinosaurs) were a bit overdeveloped in the brain department. No matter how smart you are, don't get much you can do about a giant meteor crashing into your world.

Make no mistake, it is fun to ponder such things in the summertime—first, because they don't affect you one way or another, second, because it is fun to pick some of the things you would like your nation to crush into. In the summertime, that might turn down to a choice between the Senate of Canada and the place Jet Ski on the lake.

But we don't want to think about senators and we don't want to think about politicians, even though it is our solemn task to prepare ourselves for the coming election. There is dinosaur stuff all over the cottage. All over the driveway. All over the newspaper. Informed people, experts on this and that, are saying that you shouldn't have taken your kids to see the dinosaur movie. Other experts are saying that you shouldn't feel bad about taking your kids to see the dinosaur movie. Somewhere, you are sure, there is an article about a support group being formed for the parents of children who were scared silly by the dinosaur movie.

Meanwhile, of course, federal politicians are changing around the countryside, doing a rehearsal for the fall election, and trying to stop you from thinking about dinosaurs—well, exactly trying to stop you from thinking about them as dinosaurs. So many politicians have done. *Newsweek* just goes about senators, about the Tory convention and about the several chapters of the NDP that the politicians are quite sensitive about the issue.

In truth, the senator is not very accurate. Politicians have lasted longer than dinosaurs. They are smarter, smaller and haven't the slightest idea how to shut down their metabolism. If they are endangered at all it is by an

image problem that is partly of their own making. Too many of them have been caught doing too little for the public with too much of the public's money. True, many of those so perceived are in the Senate, which shouldn't count. But what they do make all on those who sit in the House of Commons, too, and the provincial legislatures. The public's attitude is such that any amount paid to a politician is seen to be too much. And the perception of politicians being wasteful and overpaid is reinforced when leaders such as Ontario's Premier Bob Rae, decide to not legislators' salaries and reopen their pension plans. It is not that it is wrong to do so, in fact, it is probably unavoidable in the present economic climate. But it sends out a nasty message—that politicians deserve punishment for the sad situation in which we find ourselves. Suffering such an image attack is not as bad as having a giant meteor falling on them, but it is no picnic either.

What the situation needs is not flattened politicians but better politicians. Nobody disagrees that. What is in dispute is where those politicians are going to come from. It does not help when the Prime Minister says, as the did on a news-coverage open line above, that "We're not a special breed of people."

Well, in fact, politicians are—or should be. They last much less than ordinary Canadians would like. Some of the risks, such as bad press, were not even incurred by dinosaurs. Good politicians work harder than do great majority of their fellow citizens. They are more considerably more aware, both from the public and the media. It is probably late consolation that they are not subject to attack by white-knuckled fighters. Every movie politician make is open to the most negative forms of interpretation. Many of them make financial mistakes.

Who says they are not a special breed of people?

Should politicians be treated so differently from ordinary people? Or should the nature of their work be recognized by society, so that society doesn't view them as ordinary people but as the whitest of white men, the free choice? Why should we expect people to take the rules of politics just to get ordinary pay, ordinary pensions, ordinary lives? That's how to get ordinary politicians. Or worse, we get some of the things you will have to think about where real life begins again and you stop thinking about dinosaurs and pension risks. Does anybody by the way, say that baseball players are not a special breed of people? Does anybody ask them to give some of their money back?

So, the dinosaurs will be gone and the politicians will be upon you. While senators last, you can wonder why the dinosaurs didn't make it and the mosquitoes did.



MAKING STYLE AN ISSUE

CAMPBELL'S WINNING WAYS ARE
TURNING THE TABLES FOR THE TORIES

Try to picture Boris Mulroney acting this way. Imagine him poking his fist at himself for having to retouch his suits to match an expanding waistline, or Tom Campbell did, in Saskatchewan recently when she referred to the troubles of getting "the prime ministerial slon". Or think of Mulroney, in a television interview branching the subject of his son, Ian. Campbell did last week, tearfully telling Julie Snyder, the giddy, 25-year-old host of the popular Quebec talk show *La Zone* not even endear (he's Ian), that she never finds time to sit aside in her daily schedule for "la barby-garde".

It is a sort of the pants prime ministerial style: less bluster, sharper answers, a dash of self-depressing wit. "You have now," said Carol Goss, a Vancouver businesswoman with Campbell friend, "a free spirit sitting in the Prime Minister's chair." And with that, the Tories may have suddenly discovered the answer to a question that has tormented them throughout this election year: how do we make Canadians forget that we are the party of Boris Mulroney? Is a party almost bereft of new policy ideas and with little

time to mount its image before the coming election—suddenly expected to be called around Labor Day (Sept. 6) for a late October vote—there has been a shift to embrace Campbell's personality as the leading clock of the fall campaign. "That quote about her butt was just sick," said one Tory who worked closely with Mulroney throughout both his years in office. "People see her as a real person, not just another incompetent politician."

It wasn't always so. During the Conservative party's four-month leadership campaign, Campbell's business and sportsability drew some of her backers to distraction and led her opponents' attempts to portray her as "anxious." But Tories say that as ideological fire-fights, comments once regarded as barbed as political assassination are now viewed as the rattle of a leader willing to speak her mind. They can, for example, now send support for Campbell's description of politicians who love to take deficit reduction seriously as "maniacs of Canada." Now, they claim, voters say, "Right on!" said one senior

The leader with Mulroney
Expos emotion: "a free spirit"



Tory campaign adviser: "She makes her handlers really tense when she fires all these acid lines, but voters are liking it."

The conversion of mortal party critics into enthusiastic Campbell fans has not been a political epiphany. It is based on Campbell's steady rise in the polls since the June leadership convention. Tories say that internal surveys last week showed her party within a few points of Jean Chrétien's Liberals, in line with the Angus Reid Group poll of Aug. 7, showing 39 per cent to 32 per cent in favor of the Liberals. That sudden rise has interrupted the regular workers at the party, 200 of whom gathered in Ottawa one day last week for campaign planning meetings and a photo opportunity with the Prime Minister. "The mood was fantastic and the feeling was that we're right back in it," said one party activist.

But Tory election planners say that they intend to add substance to the style with detailed policy announcements in the remaining weeks before the crucial election. In Campbell's first month in office, advisers attempted to portray the new Prime Minister as a more vigorous defender of Canadian values. To that end, they dropped links that her government might step-changing the GST on Canadian books and magazines. Even a number of Tory MPs were doubtful about whether the plan would produce much of a political boost—and the opposition parties were simply dismissive of the government's attempts to subvert an unpopular tax. "Campbell was the one who wanted us against charisma without substance," said New Democrats MP David Bissett, referring to Campbell's denunciation of William Vander Zalm during the 1988 B.C. Soccer leadership race. "In her case, her handlers are trying to create new style, and so far we haven't seen any substance."

The lack of substantive new policies was evident last week in Quebec City, where Campbell and Premier Robert Bourassa announced an understanding to allow Quebec to exclusively administer its own major revenue programs. Described by Campbell as a move to improve efficiency in government services, the deal was little more than an agreement in principle, most details are to be worked out later, presumably at

the Tories' next election. But Campbell's two Quebec critics pressed her to make the offer a signal that she was willing to deal with the province's demand for changes in the way Canada operates.

Quebec Tories were less enamored of another Campbell step last week: her decision to let Quebec MPs facing criminal charges from running under the party banner in the next election. Many Quebec Tories were unhappy with the decision, particularly in the case of Denise MP Gilles Bernier, an immensely popular member of the Quebec caucus who has been charged with fraud. But Campbell and her advisers see the issue of political ethics as another opportunity to distinguish themselves from Mulroney. To maintain this image, Campbell was expected to deliver a speech in Vancouver this week calling for more accountability and integrity in government.

Still, the Tories are unlikely to stray far from their steady agenda of emphasizing jobs and trade expansion coupled with deficit reduction. It is the fear of the party they want to change. "I'd like to see Tim surrounded by women at all her events," said one Tory adviser last week. "And I'd like to see her be so comfortable with people." That political person (then with what the Tories are hearing from their focus groups about the kind of prime minister Canada wants to govern themselves) is the Tories most frequently mentioned as capable, approachable, energetic and enthusiastic.

But Campbell's critics contend that her promise of a "new politics"—while employing snappy sound-bites to attack would-be opponents—"is hollow." There are revealing flashes of temper, arrogance and superficiality, said the NDP's Bissett. B.C.'s political clock, which worried both Campbell and Bissett, is slower and less sophisticated than national politics, he said. "It is a political environment where anything goes against your enemy, and Campbell displays that with her true answers and her self-righteousness." But for the Tories, the signs of receptivity by the leader's message style after the first crack in an once-impenetrable wall of voter apathy.

BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

Canada Notes

BLACKBOX AFTERMATH

The owners of a Boston trailer are seeking more than \$300,000 in compensation for losses suffered when their ship was blacked by fishermen in Shelburne, N.S., protesting against longshoremen's strike in Canadian waters. The owners of the 60-foot Pioneer Maroon—which loaded itself under siege from July 25 to July 30 as it attempted to unload 12,000 tons of coal—want to be compensated for expensive delays in the delivery of their fish.

DAKOTA SHIELD SETTLEMENT

After a seven-year legal battle, 300 Quebec women have reached an agreement as a class-action suit against A.H. Robins Inc. of Richmond, Va., manufacturer of the Dalkin Shield birth control device. Under the deal, the women will each be able to claim up to \$100,000 in compensation. The settlement device, used by nearly four million women around the world in the 1970s and 1980s, was taken off the market in the 1990s after reports of several deaths and thousands of cases of cysts, ectopic pregnancies, infections and spontaneous abortions.

RECORD HEROIN BUST

Revenue Minister Garth Turner personally supervised local Customs Canadian border agents in the seizure of about 40 kg of high-grade heroin with a street value of \$800 million that was found in a furniture shipment originating in southern China. Turner said the seizure was the largest in Revenue Canada's history and one of Canada's largest-ever heroin busts.

THINNING THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The Public Service Commission in Ottawa forced out or demoted 33 assistant deputy ministers, each of whom earned about \$150,000 a year in 1990, the result of Prime Minister Kim Campbell's decision to reduce the number of government departments from 32 to 23, representing a 17-per-cent reduction in the assistant deputy minister category.

THE HIGH COST OF FRAUD

Prud and he'll are creating the Workers' Compensation Board of Ontario more than \$250 million annually—or about the per cent of its total payroll (Bancorp Inc.), the board's vice-chairman of administration, said more than 350 investigations are now being reviewed, suspended or, including many cases of liability based employees, five of whom have so far been fired as a result.



Blackmore, James Blackmore, Oliver Goble, happy with their affairs

half sister. During his trial in Lethbridge, the boy's lawyer, Brenda Goble, told the judge that her client—who cannot be named under the Young Offenders Act—had been born and raised at the Bonanza colony, where, she claimed, children are given a distorted view of relations between the sexes and "sexual mutilation seems to be the order of the day."

The testimony from the Lethbridge trial also spawned renewed controversy about the quality of education and the values being taught at the colony that private schools, which receives about \$400,000 annually from the B.C. Department of Education. The accused testified that although he was in Grade 5 when he left the colony with his mother in 1986, he had to repeat Grade 4 after they moved to Alberta. He also claimed that the Bonanza school taught that women are not equal to men and are raised only to be married and have children. Following the trial, B.C. Education Minister Anita Augst told reporters that the Bonanza school had undergone two independent reviews over the past four years—and that in both cases it met provincial standards. Indeed, Winston Blackmore, head of the Bonanza colony, rejected claims that the school teaches that women are inferior. But in an interview with Maclean's at his office in Bonanza, he readily acknowledged that the school promotes polygamy and other values peculiar to the sect. "Why else would we run our own school?" he said. "That's exactly why the Catholics have theirs."

The 30-year-old Blackmore is the son of one of the co-founders of the Bonanza colony. Established in 1946, the colony is part of the 16,000-member, Amish-influenced United Effort Order. The sect claims to be a religious trust for the benefit of Joseph Smith, who founded the Mormon church in 1830 and died the example of Old Testament patriarchs such as Abraham to justify polygamy. But in 1980 the Mormon church severed its ties with

the practice as part of a deal with the U.S. government.

To Blackmore and his followers, polygamy is not only permissible—it is necessary for salvation. The extent to which Blackmore is solving this problem is a matter of some debate, however. During the Lethbridge trial, Goble claimed that Blackmore had "seven wives, some the same age as his children." But Blackmore declines to disclose how many women he has married. Ironically, he maintains that the majority of marriages in Bonanza are marriages—phenomena that he blames on young people failing to follow church teachings.

For most of its existence, the Bonanza colony, nestled in a valley between the Purcell and Selkirk mountain ranges, operated in relative obscurity. In fact, in Creston, where many of the colony members work and shop, most residents appear to take a free-and-laissez-faire approach to their unusual neighbors. Creston Mayor Lela Irvine, for one, describes the Bonanza residents as "good citizens" who contribute to the economy and actively participate in parades, concerts and other community events. Still, concerns, Irvine, "nobody blew all the media stories" that the legal disputes involving Bonanza's colonists have brought to the Creston area.

Much of the negative publicity regarding the colony has been generated by Debbie Palmer, now 21, who was born and raised in Bonanza, but who fled the community along with her children in 1988. Palmer, who now lives in Calgary, has told reporters that at age 15 the colony elders arranged a marriage between her and a 35-year-old man who already had five wives and 27 children—many of them older than she. When he died three years later, Palmer says, the colony leaders assigned her to a 60-year-old who kept her, another wife and eight children in two unheated rooms at the back of a store. Deen is depressed and thoughts of suicide, she confessed the elders to move her away. This time, she learned that she would live in a household of 32 children. A combination of stress and physical and sexual abuse, she says, provided her departure.

The colony has also been rocked by a number of recent criminal charges involving members of the sect. In addition to the trial of the 19-year-old in Lethbridge, a man was convicted of indecent assault against his wife's sister in June. In February, 1991, a 15-year-old pleaded guilty to three counts of sexually molesting his three half sisters, aged six to 11. And five months later, another member of the sect, who is in his 30s, was convicted of one count of sexual assault against one of his wives.

Some of the evidence emerging from the criminal cases prompted the Creston RCMP to launch an investigation into the Bonanza colony in October, 1991. The RCMP report revealed that Blackmore and Debbie Goble, a 58-year-old co-founder of the colony, he charged with practicing polygamy under Section 286 of the Criminal Code, which allows for a maximum sentence of up to five years in



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CANADA

The practice of polygamy

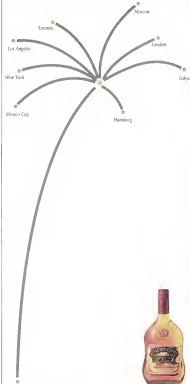
A Mormon colony stirs a B.C. controversy

Under many other parts of British Columbia's mountains. Interior, the town of Creston is no island. A pleasant community of 4,500 people, Creston's true fringe houses sprawl across a ridge in the southwestern part of the province, just north of the U.S. border. The town boasts no hot springs, no water slides—just even a miniature golf course to amuse visitors. But about 15 km south of Creston, along back roads choked with wildflowers, lies a collection of large modern homes scattered among 700 acres of hay fields. And it is here, in a place known as Bonanza, that a small colony of practicing polygamists has, for better or ill, put Creston on the map.

Over the past three years, the 400 members of the Bonanza colony have found their

place in the glare of worldwide publicity. During that time, the colony—part of a fundamentalist sect that broke with the Mormon church over the latter's decision to abandon the practice of polygamy—have been the subject of a 10-month RCMP investigation. It concluded that two of Bonanza's leaders should be prosecuted for violating the Criminal Code's prohibition of polygamy—a recommendation that is currently the subject of heated debate between British Columbia and federal justice officials. As well, in four separate criminal cases, four former members of the colony have been convicted of sexual assault charges. In the most recent case, Alberta Youth Court Judge Fred Coward last month sentenced a 19-year-old boy to one year's probation for sexually molesting his

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CANADA

press, that in June, 1992, the B.C. attorney general's office announced that no charges would be laid because Canada's century-old anti-polygamy law had been superseded by freedom-of-religion guarantees included in the Charter of Rights.

The province's decision sent to prominence drew sharp criticism from Mary Collins, the federal minister responsible for women's issues. More than a year later, the same woman's conference. Following the Littlebridge trial, a federal justice ministry lawyer declared that if the province did not prosecute the alleged polygamists, Ottawa would find a way to do it. That threat earned a sharp rebuke from B.C. Attorney General Colin Gabelman, who reminded Ottawa that criminal prosecutions are a provincial preserve. Added Gabelman: "It's up to Ottawa to draft a better law and discussions are ongoing on that subject."

Blackmore contends that all the negative publicity gives the public a skewed image of his community. In addition to his duties as bishop, Blackmore is the head of J. R. Blackmore & Sons, which employs over 40 community members. It runs a supermarket, a laundromat and a mill that fulfills orders from timber salvaged from forest fires. And he downplays the generation of Bountiful as a strictly controlled commune, noting that its members live in separate homes and in many cases have jobs elsewhere. Of the recent controversy Blackmore concludes that the entire community is being treated with the same brush—in much the same way, he says, that all Catholic priests are blamed for the sexual misconduct of a few.

Up until last month the women of Bountiful were forbidden to speak to the media. But in an attempt to counter the latest round of allegations, that has now been lifted. In a group interview with more than 30 female members of the sect, the women repeatedly told Macdonald how happy they were with their lifestyle. Marney Gier, wife of Bountiful co-founder Delmar Gier, described polygamy as "God-given, and biblically given." The women, she added, "are free to choose who they want to marry. And if our husband tells us to do something wrong, we do not do it." Joanne Blackmore, a primary schoolteacher—and the bishop's niece—argued that life in Bountiful is wholesome compared with life outside the colony. Blackmore, who earned her teaching certificate at a nearby community college, recalled that her classmates "were always asking me out drinking. It was the only way they knew to have a good time."

The women have also written a draft statement that they intend to circulate to politicians in Victoria and Ottawa. In it they claim that there is a society free of "substance abuse, and marijuana," where family values are taught and every child is loved. It is an idyllic description—and one that stands in as sharp contrast to the accounts of the sect's critics in the pages of the *Parade*. Meanwhile that town over the valley dwellers of Bountiful.

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**TOURISM
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COVER

Tree-huggers confront tree-cutters on Vancouver Island

A FOREST FABLE

BY BOB LEVIN

Fear dwells in the forest, always has. Strange creatures lurk there, wild animals and who knows what else. Little Red Riding Hood met the Wolf, Hansel and Gretel met a witch. The forest, dark and



Robert Kennedy with
Indian hereditary
chiefs' concern for
ecosystems and the
people who use them

local groups opposed to the sweeping demands of environmentalists. The government's Clayoquot decision, says Martin, seems that "the forest companies have been given a terrible opportunity to harvest our resources in a sustainable way. They'll either do it right, or it'll be out there protesting too."

Along the rugged and beautiful coast of Clayoquot Sound, the villages of Tofino and Ucluelet, eight kilometers apart, have been plinked by the battle over trees. Between the two communities lie the sandy cove of Long Beach, the dense forest of Pacific Rim National Park—and a world of cultural and economic differences. A center of tourism in the north, Tofino (population 1,300) is marked by an early dated aura of the 1980s counterculture. Near the intersection of First and Campbell streets, overlooking the blue waters of the sound, German tourists and affluent summer residents stroll in the sun. Outside the Canadian Last Baker Shop restaurant, which specializes in seafood and vegetarian dishes, a grout, bearded man of about 40 and a younger woman sit meditatively on a bonga drum amidst a juggle of long-haired young people.

Maurice Fraser, a former hotel worker from Toronto who has lived in Tofino for 18 years, says that the town acquired its distinctive character after the establishment of Pacific Rim National Park in 1983 disrupted the transient population of hippies and Vietnam War protesters who were living on



Steven, charter fishing in the gulf

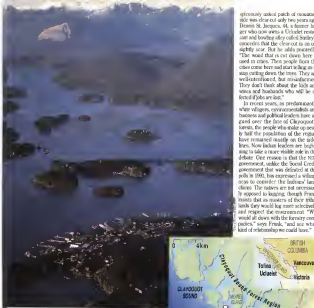
the region's rain forests, Steven is warned about the future. "I figure that I've had a pretty good life," he says. "I've got a good wife and I like living in Ucluelet, which is a nice town. And it disturbs me that a few environmentalists might ruin this."

Born in Ottawa, Steven moved west with his family as a boy and attended school in Ucluelet. At 30, he went to work for MacMillan Bloedel in the woods, where his first job was to attach chains to lifted trees so that they could be hoisted away. He admits that past forestry practices were sometimes

heavy-handed, and he shares some of the environmentalists' unhappiness. "I don't like the large clear-cut areas," he says, but he insists that so-called forestry practices are changing for the better. Clayoquot is smaller now, he says, and "we don't lay right up to the treeline." Instead, buffer zones of trees are left to protect watersheds.

Steven says that he loves working on his own in the forests, where no one can come within 200 feet when he is chopping down a tree. And he says that he misses criticism by outsiders. "How would you feel if some little school kid came along and told you to stop doing your job?" Standing on a hillside overlooking Ucluelet, Steven says that "if the logging is ever shut down, the town would be finished." If that happened, he says, "I'd move away and try to find an other logging job somewhere else."

M.N. in Ucluelet



Long Beach. Some of them drifted into Tofino and organized a community arts and crafts center, which Fraser joined during the early 1970s. "I thought that a piece of beauty here would go well with this," recalls Fraser.

Now the owner and operator of the Canadian Last, Fraser is a staunch backer and a former director of the 1,000-member Friends of Clayoquot Sound, the Tofino-based group that is a leader in the movement to preserve the forests. The group's cause is supported by larger outside organizations, including Greenpeace, the Sierra Club of Western Canada and the Western Canadian Wilderness Committee. Preservation of the forests is a critical issue for Tofino, says Fraser, because the local economy depends on the thousands of tourists who come to hike along forest trails and go whale-watching and kayaking along the coast. "We are con-

cerned about our community's future," says Fraser, who is skeptical that the new log group rules will prevent damage to the region's wilderness. "We don't want this to be the area where they experiment with the new logging rules to see if they work."

In Ucluelet (pronounced Yew-lue-let), the outlook is very different. In a community of about 2,000 that depends on logging for jobs, villagers have taken to decorating their cars and trucks with yellow ribbons as symbols of support for the forestry industry. But around a waterfront harbor where fishing boats and the whale-watching boats go by, Ucluelet, like a map of low mountains whose slopes bear evidence of forestry operations. One co-

operatively asked patch of mountain side was clear-cut only two years ago. Down St. James, 44, a former logger who now owns a Ucluelet restaurant and bowling alley called Smiley's, concerns that the clear-cut is an unapologetic war. But he adds peacefully: "The wood that is cut down here is used in crates. Then people from the cities come here and start taking us to stop cutting down the trees. They are well-intentioned, but mis-informed. They don't think about the jobs and money and businesses who will be affected if jobs are lost."

In recent years, as predominantly white villages, environmentalists and business and political leaders have argued over the fate of Clayoquot's forests, the people who make up nearly half the population of the region have remained mostly on the sidelines. Now Indian leaders are beginning to take a more visible role in the debate. One reason is that the NTR government, unlike the Social Credit government that was defeated in the polls in 1993, has expressed a willing ear to consider the Indians' land claims. The natives are not necessarily opposed to logging, though Frank insists that as masters of their tribal lands they would log more selectively and respect the environment. "We would all agree with the forestry companies," says Frank, "and see what kind of relationship we could have."



Members of Frank's Two-ghosts First Nation, the 45-member band that lives across from Tofino on Meares Island, rejected their new autonomy by voting Robert Kennedy Jr. the 35-year-old son of the 115th senator assassinated in 1968, to visit the rain forest. Kennedy, an environmental leader with the Washington-based Natural Resources Defense Council (which played a key role 2½ years ago in blocking a massive expansion of Quebec's James Bay hydroelectric project) attracted 75 crews and a swarm of reporters.

COVER

New Democratic Party government at Premier Michael Harcourt is permit logging in some parts of Clayoquot Sound means the continued destruction of one of the world's last surviving pockets of old-growth temperate rain forest. They just cut that the dense, lush woods of western red cedar, hemlock, spruce and fir are home to a rich assortment of plants and animals—known as biodiversity. Jim Darling, research director of the Clayoquot Soundgroup, a local nontoxic and educational group, says that the government and the forestry industry are the oppressor "that you can cut down part of the forest and still have biodiversity. That's not

'The town would be finished'

Dave Stevens had to work as a logger in 1960 and now, after a lifetime in the forests of Vancouver Island, he holds the title position of "biller," wielding a chainsaw with a 36-inch cutting surface to bring huge trees crashing down. Stevens, 54, says that he is well acquainted with his life. With their three children grown and on their own, he and his wife, Elsie, live in a house trailer that they own at the town of Ucluelet. In his free time, he sometimes plays golf. Stevens also owns a 22½-foot boat that he uses in the summer to chase charter guests fishing in the waters of Clayoquot Sound. But, with protests growing over logging operations in



COVER

when he arrived July 28. Keaney, accompanied by his eight-year-old son, Dorian, and five-year-old daughter, Nick, said that he was concerned because "logging companies and others are going into the last wilderness areas of the planet, destroying valuable resources and the people who have traditionally used those areas."

After a two-day trek through a section of forest, Keaney and his party arrived at Meares Island on an elegant, hand-carved dugout canoe, which tribal members carried ashore with the arriving party still aboard. Gliding along behind his father and a group of local boys, Keaney, 39, said he was enjoying himself. He replied "I am glad to be walking

with the chiefs, and that's all I'm going to say." In the island cultural centre, the guests of honour were showered with local handicrafts and set in a traditional potlatch gift-giving ceremony. Shortly received an eagle's feathers, signifying his right to speak at tribal councils, and a beaded bracelet—"so you can wear it around your wrist and look cool," said Barney Williams, whose tribal title is Keeper of the Beach. Among the out-looks on land was a group of Cree from Saskatchewan's Cape Laker band, who have been

at potlatching some parts of the island. "I don't think the forestry companies have changed the way they do things," says Lanzaiche. "They talk a lot about how good they are, but I don't believe it." Hirby, who was born near Vienna and came to Canada when she was 19, shares their concerns. "I don't think there's going to be much future for my children in Tofino if the logging continues," Lanzaiche says. "The decision to allow logging in the Clayquot Sound rain forest means that Canada is no better than Brazil, where millions of acres of rain forest have been cut down or burned. I really feel we are the Brazil of the North," he says. "People here think that they're better, but I've been there and I see no difference."



Lanzaiche, Hirby and daughters: driven by beauty

for cutting down and selling trees from this massive forest. He said Hirby both says that they were drawn to the region because of its natural beauty, and they are attracted to loggers are leaving nearby forests. "I'm not totally against logging," says Lanzaiche. "It's a capitalist thing. But the forests should not be devastated."

The couple worry about the future of Tofino as a beachside logging community. They are skeptical that the forestry companies will obey the new provincial regulations aimed

at protecting some parts of the island. "I don't think the forestry companies have changed the way they do things," says Lanzaiche. "They talk a lot about how good they are, but I don't believe it." Hirby, who was born near Vienna and came to Canada when she was 19, shares their concerns. "I don't think there's going to be much future for my children in Tofino if the logging continues," Lanzaiche says. "The decision to allow logging in the Clayquot Sound rain forest means that Canada is no better than Brazil, where millions of acres of rain forest have been cut down or burned. I really feel we are the Brazil of the North," he says. "People here think that they're better, but I've been there and I see no difference."

N.L.N. in Tofino

Clear-cut forest: The new rules call for more selective logging, protection of streams, and small clear-cuts

trying to halt logging operations on their traditional lands. The logging companies "don't seem to understand that we want to preserve our land for our children and their children," said 79-year-old Cecilia Lee of Cape Lake. "All they think about is money."

In theory at least, the new rules for Clayquot Sound allow for both deciduous and coniferous. Under the provincial regulations, no logging will be permitted in 75 per cent of the region while only selective logging that protects scenic and recreation areas and wildlife habitats will be allowed in 17 per cent of the land in most of the remaining territory. Clear-cutting will be permitted in areas of no more than about 100 acres, a sharp reduction from past clear-cuts that spread over as many as 250 acres—the equivalent of about 200 Canadian football fields.

At best, forestry companies will be required to take greater care to protect the environment. Instead of dragging felled trees across the land, which can cause soil erosion, chock rivers with debris and damage the spawning grounds for salmon, loggers will have to use helicopters, balloons and other less damaging methods to carry logs away.

While the forestry companies calculated the added costs involved in the new style of logging, many environmentalists rejected Victoria's prescription as a threat that will not save the forests. According to critics, the protected areas in the plan include beaches, swamps and other virtually barren areas that of the protected areas is already in a provincial park. As a result, they say, about three-quarters of the risk forest is still being slated for logging. Other experts reject the notion that a rain forest's diverse ecology can be preserved by permitting limited areas of clear-cutting. "There is evidence to suggest that to have a genuine rain forest system, it must be large," says Darling. "Once an area is reduced beyond a certain point, the animal biological diversity changes and the number of species drops off. With the new logging practices, Darling says, "they just screw it up better than before, but they'll succeed at it."

As the struggle over Clayquot Sound continues, nearly all the parties to the dispute agree that a provincial lock of trust has poisoned the climate. Environmentalists complain that a three-year consulting process, in which local communities, forestry companies, environmentalists and

government officials participated, was stacked against them from the start. Their suspicion about the government's intentions deepened earlier this year when, with a dig into the Clayquot logging tales expected any day, the Vancouver government announced that it had invested \$50 million in MacMillan Bloedel, becoming the firm's largest shareholder. "We could use the bank's writing on the wall," says Charles Lane, director of the Friends of Clayquot Sound. "Last week, a British Columbia government spokesman noted that there was no wrongdoing in the government's decision to permit logging in the Clayquot region after buying shares in MacMillan Bloedel."

Forestry company officials, while vowing to do better in the future, admit that their previous efforts to be environmentally sensitive in some areas were acceptable, says David Fitzgerald. MacMillan Bloedel's manager for environmental communications in the region, "we simply had a number of years of doing with the land. One way of looking at some streams was definitely inadequate and dammed the fish habitat. The same is true of some areas associated to an esthetic offence. Because there is considerable mistrust in the industry, says Fitzgerald, "it would be stupid for us to just stand up and say, 'That's it.' For that reason, the provincial government has announced plans to establish a citizens' advisory committee to oversee the environment to the area. As for the anti-logging protests, Barrett, asked on the eve of Keaney's visit if his government might reconsider its Clayquot decision, replied simply "No chance."

About 30 km north of Tofino, a scoured forest of rainforest land stands as an unsightly monument to traditional forestry practices. Logged during the end 1980s and then burned to set the stage for natural regeneration, the area is known locally as the Black Hole. It is there, in a landscape littered with charred tree trunks that the youthful protesters make their camp.

Under a bright midday sun, camp residents run a roadside information booth while others prepare meals from locally sourced food. Some, who have arrived in the blockade, their cases are expected to be heard starting Aug. 30 (before protesters, conducted north of the same line of camp, have already received a six-month jail sentence). Among the campers is Kevin Pegg, a 34-year-old sailor of Richmond Hill, Ont., who is here in Tofino for about a year, supporting himself while whatever work he can find. Pegg says that he joined the logging protest because he is concerned about "preserving one of the last stands of temperate rain forest. We have destroyed so much, but we have one last remaining here, and we should save it for future generations. It is a simple, unimpressive forest that is unique and the prevailing sentiment in the Black Hole, and it is likely in keeping loggers passing protesters in they go about the business of cutting down the old trees of Clayquot Sound." □

The battle lines

The clash over Clayquot Sound is only the latest in a series of bitter struggles in British Columbia's old-growth forests.

Meares Island: For five months in 1984 and 1985, 100,000 of The Aqueduct and Alouette and other protesters prevented loggers from landing on Meares Island in Clayquot Sound. In March 1985, the B.C. Court of Appeal banned logging on the island until the province's land claim is settled before the judicial supreme court. The case is still pending.

South Metchikan: In November, 1985, Haida Indians, opposing to logging in their ancestral homeland, blocked access to the trees in the South Metchikan archipelago of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Over the next few months, dozens of waves and supporters were arrested. In the end, the nation won a 1987 federal-provincial agreement to allow the area into a National Park Reserve, preserving all logging.

Strain Valley: In 1988, after a lengthy struggle by environmentalists and nature



Photo: David Fitzgerald

groups in the Strain Valley in the Fraser Canyon northeast of Vancouver, the British Columbia government denied the valley into three parts. The Upper and Lower Strain Valley province protected wilderness areas in which were mining but no logging is permitted. Debate continues over the future of the Middle Strain.

Cornwallish Valley: Environmentalists because more of MacMillan Bloedel's plans to log the Cornwallish Valley, 85 km north-west of Victoria, in 1986, including of a light rain protection of the valley's forest. Since 1986, the valley's forest has been protected. Finally, in April, 1990, the provincial government split the Cornwallish in two, in incorporating half into a new provincial park and preserving logging in the other half.

'Forests should not be devastated'

As a young man drifts out of high school in the early 1970s, David Lanzaiche decided to see the world. Leaving his native Val d'Or, Que., Lanzaiche headed across North America, South America and Europe, working where he needed money and, at one point, spending a year in Peru studying forestry. In his travels, one of the places Lanzaiche liked best was Tofino, B.C. In 1975, he settled in the village and went to work unloading berry boats. Now 40, Lanzaiche works as a carpenter on local building projects. He said his Australian-born companion, Barbara Hirby, 34, live in a three-bedroom house just outside Tofino with their two daughters, four-year-old Magdalena and nine-year-old Emily. Lanzaiche built the house himself at

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SARAJEVO ON THE EDGE

WHILE NATO ENDORSES AIR STRIKES, CANADA QUESTIONS THE STRATEGY

Sarajevo is a city on the verge of death. First, the electricity went. Then the water supply. Nearly all the trees have been cut down for firewood; soccer fields have been turned into graveyards because the bodies of the estimated 150,000 people who have been killed since Bosnia Serb gunmen started shelling the city lifeless in 1992 have overflowed the cemeteries. And last week, the Serbs pointed at the gates of mountains captured two critical mountaintops overlooking Sarajevo, all but completing an iron ring around the city and its 380,000 remaining mostly Muslim residents. In response, NATO authorized the possible use of bombing weapons to help break the siege: a move that Canada initially resisted. But in Sarajevo's filthy streets, few people really believed that they will be rescued. "If they wanted to help, they would have cut it already," said humanitarian Marcia Nitz. "The world treats Muslims like sewage."

The battle-hardened Bosnian Serbs, dug into the steep mountain slopes surrounding Sarajevo, have heard the West threaten to use air power before. And as in the past, this latest round of saber rattling had little immediate effect. Ambassadors attending the three-day meeting of the 16-nation NATO alliance in Brussels attempted to reduce air intervention. But Canadian envoy James Bierthman, fearing for the safety of UN peacekeepers, including 2,300 Canadians, secured restrictions on the use of such force.

With the critical high ground in their grasp, the Bosnian Serbs at last sealed the fate of Sarajevo. They cut all the last remaining supply routes and were able to shell the city at will. Unhappily to public concern about the fate of the besieged Muslims, US

President Bill Clinton said it would be impossible for humanitarians to reach the city unless air strikes clear the way. And with another winter looming, the President told White House reporters that the United States would not stand by and let the people of Sarajevo slowly starve to death. Said Clinton: "There should be no end to the misery before we go through another winter."

Despite other grim scenarios, the U.S. proposal ran into stiff opposition in Brussels, according to well-placed sources. Britain adamantly opposed the U.S. plan to bomb the Bosnian Serbs because it would leave Canadian peacekeeping troops open to reprisals. James MacDonald, a Toronto-based defense analyst, said that Canadian troops are particularly vulnerable because they are scattered in small groups across Bosnia. In the western Bosnian city of Sarajevo alone, he said, 300 lightly armed Canadian peacekeepers are surrounded by Serbs equipped with heavy weapons. "They would not be able to withstand an attack," MacDonald added.

Once Canada voiced its objections to the bombing, Britain and France which together have more than 6,000 peacekeepers in Bosnia, also expressed the same concern. As a result, according to informed sources, the NATO ambassadors gave the United States the go-ahead to launch bombing raids only after a number of complicated and time-consuming diplomatic conditions are met. For one, NATO military command has to draft a bombing strategy which is to be presented to NATO ambassadors that

week. As well, NATO still has to determine what acts by the Bosnian Serbs would actually trigger the bombing raids. And, as a result of another effort led by Canada, Britain, and France, it will be the United Nations, not U.S.-led NATO forces, that will decide when the attacks will begin.

As a result, Prime Minister Kim Campbell could claim after the NATO meeting that she supported Clinton, while assuring Canadians that their soldiers would be safe. Said Campbell: "The reports stated we were very hard to reach an agreement to satisfy our mission to protect our people there."

Meanwhile, the bombing debate may have inadvertently set back the Bosnian peace talks being conducted at the same time, 500 km away, in Geneva. Four days before the United States received the go-ahead to hit the Bosnian Serbs from the air, Bosnian president Alija Izetbegovic agreed to consider a proposal that would cut Bosnia into three pieces, dividing it among the Serbs, Croats and Muslims—but leaving 70 per cent of it in the hands of the Serbs. But once



A woman dodges sniper fire on the streets of Sarajevo's stronghold

the NATO decision against the Serbs was made, he pulled out of the talks, clearly hoping that some future bombing raids would increase his negotiating position. That angered British minister Lord Owen, who has been trying to reach agreement among the warring factions. "It is sad that we were having all the talk of war in Brussels," said Owen. "When actually we are getting serious negotiations."

Late last week, the Bosnian Serbs attempted to break the bombing threat altogether. They offered to withdraw from Mount Iznjak and Mount Djaplanac in favor of UN peacekeepers. By doing so, the Bosnian Muslims would likely enter the city to retake the mountain. As well, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic promised to open overland supply routes into Sarajevo. And Izetbegovic said that if the Bosnia Serb order proved genuine, his government would return to the negotiating table. But at week's end, the talks failed and the Bosnian Serb

gunners insisted they would stay on the mountaintops and the UN look over.

But even a peace agreement may not save the people of Sarajevo. The Bosnian Serbs are unlikely to modify their strategy of slowly strangling the city by making life there even more untenable. By doing so, thousands of refugees would be forced to flee. But where they will go remains unclear. Over two million people have already been driven out of their homes in Bosnia and most have relocated in other parts of Europe. Germany alone has absorbed almost 600,000 refugees. But it is unlikely that yet another massive wave of refugees will be accepted. "The doors are shutting in Europe," said defense analyst MacDonald. For the people of Sarajevo, the enemy may have snatched at the gates of their city, but a long conflict may well be ahead.

TOM FENNELLS, with DAV HANCOCK in London and WILLIAM DOWDNEY in Washington

L.A. LAW

A Los Angeles district judge sentenced police Sgt. Stanley Koon and Officer Laurence Powell to 2½ years in prison for violating the civil rights of black motorist Rodney King when they called King over for speeding on March 3, 1991, and repeatedly beat him. Although black leaders expressed outrage at what they termed a lenient sentence, there was no repetition of the 1992 riots, in which more than 50 people died, following the defendants' acquittal in similar criminal charges.

AN ELUSIVE PEACE

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher ended a five-on-one Middle East tour today as he was hospitalized for Arab-Israeli peace talks are back on track. But before Christopher left the region, Israeli-backed Hezbollah guerrillas again fired rockets and missiles into Israel's so-called security zone in southern Lebanon, prompting renewed Israeli artillery retaliation.

DEMIJANUK RIGHTS ON

A U.S. appeals court in Ohio ruled that John Demjanjuk, 73, acquitted by Israel's Supreme Court on charges that he was Treblinka Nazi death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible" should be allowed to return to the United States. Meanwhile, an Israeli Supreme Court panel has set a hearing for Aug. 13 on whether Demjanjuk, who is still in custody, should face other war crime charges based on evidence that he served at another concentration camp in Poland.

GRINSMING CONFIRMED

Seven weeks after her nomination by President Bill Clinton, the U.S. Senate, in a 96-3 vote, confirmed Ruth Grubbs, 46, to the Supreme Court. Grubbs, a moderate former federal appeals court judge in Washington, will become the second woman justice on the court.

A PAINFUL DOGMYST

After losing a two-year custody battle, Jan and Roberta DeWolf of Los Angeles, Meib, located over their 2½-year-old adopted daughter, Jessica, to her biological parents, Dan and Cam Schmitt of Bloomington, Iowa. Jessica was born in 1977, had been adopted by the DeWolfs after her biological mother relinquished her parental rights. Less than a month later, and within the legal grace period, the child's biological mother died a mother to seek for the adoption.

Generation next

A new prime minister has an agenda for change

By Japanese standards, the 55-year-old aristocrat is almost too young to lead the country. But Morihiro Hosokawa, who last week became Japan's 79th prime minister, making 38 years if Liberal Democrats take victory in a parliamentary vote with only a slight male and modest loss, Hosokawa is always such a risk. In 1971, at 35 the former journalist and then-LDP member, was elected as Japan's youngest-ever member of the Diet, or parliament, but he left office after two year terms for regional politics, loudly criticizing the corruption in his seemingly unstable party. In 1985, Hosokawa returned to the national political scene as leader of the newly formed reformist Japan New Party. After helping to win a stunning nonconsecutive runoff against 78-year-old Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in mid-June, he reached the LDP peak on power credible in a July 18 election and last week, after bitter negotiations and longings, Hosokawa emerged atop a seven-party coalition government. After years of battling party-borne politics, his first pledge came as no surprise. Said Hosokawa: "Theraph-

ist, priority task is political reform," that addressing that reform might be difficult in a country accustomed to conservative politicians and resistant to radical change. The national newspaper *Nikkei* summed up Hosokawa's coalition as a "glass ceiling" mixture, which even a small political scandal might "destroy" Hosokawa's coalition. Despite accusations that LDP members visited times, took bribes and had ties with organized crime, the party lost its chance to lead a coalition in the Diet's 511-member lower house by a vote of only 268 to 235. And with 238 seats the LDP still holds in the largest and potentially most powerful chamber for the new government.

If that prediction is accurate, the coalition strategy will reflect the personality of the man in the helm. Although descended from a line of daimyo, or powerful lords, Hosokawa appears anxious to carve a larger role for Japan in 21st-century global politics. "We might use the country like an international society," said a senior official at the University of British Columbia and expert on the country. "The new government wants to take it in that direction."

His grandfather, Prince Fumimaro Kase, was prime minister before the Second World War, and there is some debate about the prince's role in the rise of Japanese militarism. After the country's surrender, he was served an arrest warrant by the American occupiers on suspicion of being a war criminal, but committed suicide before entering custody. Still, despite the upheavals of the war and its aftermath, the family continues to maintain its status. Said Alan Fern, director of the U.S. National Portrait Gallery in Washington, which displayed portraits of the family last year: "The Hosokawas are one of the few families to have retained their position of prominence through the succession of government structures."

The new prime minister will need to have his instinct for compromise if his coalition

is as part of a new generation in politics. Hosokawa has even backed a secret lobby is calling for debate on opening the country's strictly controlled rice market to outside competition. He says that plan is part of a broader strategy to decentralize power and reduce regulations. "I do not want the government to have its hands on everything," said the 50th speaker of the Diet. "I want it to narrow its targets to selective areas."

However, Hosokawa brings some political baggage to his new job. As a Liberal Democrat in the early 1980s, he admitted accepting

cash from Sazawa Kyokko, a trucking company with links to organized crime. But he managed to escape controversy by declining to run for a third term in 1983, the year that former Prime Minister Kakyo Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison for accepting bribes. Hosokawa returned to Kyushu, the southwestern of Japan's four main islands, where his ancestors once ruled. There, he won two terms as governor of the premier on Shikoku prefecture.

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Morihiro Hosokawa: a reformer with a feudal family tradition

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DAVE BRADY with correspondents reports

AN APOLOGY FOR DEGRADING ACTS

When Japan launched its conquest of East Asia and the South Pacific in the 1930s, many soldiers and sailors were sent to the battlefield to supply the logistical needs of the empire. For decades after the end of the Second World War, there were rumors that thousands of women had been sent along as well to satisfy the sexual appetites of Japanese soldiers in the field. Then, in December, 1986—on the 50th anniversary of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor—35 Korean women came forward to list hundreds of tales of abuse, rape and brutal sexual servitude in Japanese military camps. Historians subsequently unearthed evidence that the wartime Japanese government had ordered as many as 200,000 of the so-called comfort women. For more than a year, amid increasing pressure from women's groups and human rights activists, Tokyo waffled over its responsibility. Then, last week, it released. The Japanese government, said spokesman Yukio Kato, offered its "heartfelt sentiments of reflection and apology" in the

revelation of sexual slavery.

That declaration was a long time in coming. At the outset, the Japanese government maintained that wartime brothels were primarily run by third parties, and that by June 1, 1992, following a seven-month government investigation, began after a historian found documents implicating the wartime government, Japan admitted that it had recruited women from Korea, China, Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia in Japan's sex for its troops. However, it added, there was no evidence that the women had been abused. Although last week's unreserved apology caused critics to charge that the government was taking responsibility, the controversy is unlikely to end. At least two lawsuits by former captives, seeking compensation of more than \$1 million, are pending in Japanese courts. North Korea denied the apology, and South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sang-soo said Seoul still wants to know how many Korean

women were taken and by what means. "Japan has refused full responsibility for its actions," said the Korean Council for Women Drafted for Sexual Service by Japan, "and has only partially acknowledged its crimes."

The details of those crimes have emerged only exclusively from the victims, almost all as their first and last, many of them physically infirm and psychologically scarred. Two-thirds of others died of disease or were killed by retreating Japanese troops. Kim Hak-soo, 70, said she was abducted in 1939 at age 17 from her home in northern Korea and degraded in a brothel in China. "I was raped that first day and I never stopped for a single day for the next three months," she said, adding that she was forced to submit to 20 to 30 men a day. She eventually escaped with the help of a Korean man who eventually married her sister. Kim said she lived with "how to run."

Memories of degradation and brutality are commonplace. At a Tokyo forum on Second

World War atrocities in March, Kang Soon Ae, 67, said she was driven into a military brothel at age 14. "I had to provide sex for 30 Japanese soldiers every day," she said. "When I cried for my house, I was beaten. I cried so often that by the end of the war, my mouth was swollen from crying." Japanese lawyer Kinoshita Takao, acting for one group of South Korean women who have sued the Japanese government, said, "The Japanese military behaved like beasts."

Interest in the issue has not been confined to Asia. In February, 1992, at a Los Angeles conference of the Coalition Against Military Slavery by Japan, Jeanne Kang Sun Cho, a University of California graduate student who wrote a master's thesis on the subject, and she had talked to a 75-year-old Korean woman who had been taken to a brothel in China at age 17 where she was raped every night by 20 to 30 soldiers for nearly seven years. Kim Hak-soo also spoke at the conference. "We have to educate everyone about this issue so that our daughters and sons, regardless of their nationality or status, will never be subjected to such atrocities," she said. Perhaps the best guarantee of that lies in the courage of women who have endured untold suffering.

RAE CORRELLI

Paris wore khakis.

The walled City

London fights the IRA in its financial heart

In crowded times, the City of London protected itself from threats of brigands and hostile powers with a crenelated stone wall covered by crenelated gates. Now, the City has fortified itself with another kind of security cordons to deal with a modern threat from the outside world—and once again these are only eight rods into the financial heart of Britain. Police have closed all six other streets leading into the legendary Square Mile of banks, securities companies and insurance firms as part of a campaign to stop bombers from the Irish Republican Army from undermining the City's international reputation. "It's a rather radical step," acknowledges Michael Gandy, chairman of the City's policy committee. "But we are determined to protect a valuable asset."

The risk is undignified. Along with New York City and Tokyo, the City of London is one of the world's top three financial centers, with annual earnings of about \$14 billion. That also makes it a tempting target for the IRA, which, in the space of just over a year, detonated two massive bombs in the City's narrow streets. On April 9, 1982, three people died when a 160-lb man exploded alongside the Baltic Exchange building. Then, on April 28 of this year, a bomb concealed in a dump truck detonated the Balticgate news office, killing one man. The scars of the two blasts are still evident. All buildings remain empty and, in months after the Baltic Exchange bombing, workers continue to repair shattered buildings nearby. The six streets surrounding the Square Mile are closed for protection. Most worrying to British officials was a discreet warning in a letter from the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in London that Japanese firms might be forced to look for a "safer alternative" elsewhere in Europe.

Chairman warning the City into quick action. Although only 6,000 people live in the financial district, its long history and key economic role give it influence far out of proportion to its population. The City is a self-regulating municipality with its own council and police force—and



Bombage—new bomb damage in April: armed camp

it moved previously to discourage car attacks. In early July police closed off 18 roads leading into the City leaving only eight major routes for traffic to and out. "Police were armed with submachine-guns, new stop and search vehicles at temporary checkpoints. The strategy is to make it harder for the IRA to bring its bombs or car bombs. But initial police reaction was largely negative. "When we start turning our backs into a sort of armed camp," complained Tony Banks, an ex City London MP, "then quite honestly the terrorists are winning."

The plan has other obvious flaws. Police cannot require a driver to open his car trunk for a search without a warrant, so random checks rely on the co-operation of motorists. Nothing prevents terrorists from carrying portable bombs into the City on bags or briefcases. And experience in Belfast, where a much tighter security cordone has surrounded the commercial heart for years, suggests that bombers will simply wait to attack economic

targets in unprotected areas. The City's plan, say some critics, is little more than a publicity stunt designed to reassure the financial community that it is taking action.

At the same time, the terrorist threat has forced companies to protect themselves in less visible ways. Architects are constructing sturdy buildings so that they will be better able to absorb a blast. Emergency trading rooms and offices have been built, ready for the day when banked-out currency dealers need to relocate on a few-hour notice. Service, a network of disaster-planning specialists, says its membership list shot up 50 per cent in the past 18 months to 400 from 250 firms. And companies spending big on secure storage of sensitive computer records are doing a booming business. One firm, Security Architects Ltd., even offers space in the underground bunker used in 1946 for Gen. Dwight Eisenhower when he planned the D-Day invasion of France. The bunker, 14 miles of tunnels under London's West End, houses records from hundreds of firms. "Companies didn't like the tunnels first very seriously," believes Frank Hopping, Security Architects' marketing manager. "Now they're saying, 'It could happen to us.'"

Still, Londoners greet themselves as not allowing the IRA to change their daily lives. They draw on a long tradition of stout defiance to ward off outside threats, and especially on the powerful historical memory of the Second World War, when the city endured the German blitz. After both major IRA blasts, companies were back in business within hours and merchants got the best possible price on the situation. Typical was Murray Sussman, manager of a men's clothing store. He lost \$300,000 from the sale of his 400,000 items. After all the windows in his store were blown out, he put out signs announcing: "Bomb damage sale: everything reduced up to 75 per cent and lots of savings. We carried on as the Churchillians say," he says. "Nothing stopped us."

The City faces its uphill battle to make its security self-perpetuating. It can impose the restrictions for only a year before seeking an act of Parliament to make them permanent. In the meantime, it has found an additional argument to bolster its case: limiting vehicles to eight entry points has discouraged many motorists from visiting the City. "People are telling me it's a joy to walk around," says City official Gifford. "It's because a semi gets stuck in." As a result, what began as a tough anti-terrorist plan only eventually be sold, at least in part, as an anti-congestion measure.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

PEOPLE

Romance on the rocks

British ice dancing sensations Christopher Dean and Isabelle Dachevsky have launched a comeback—hoping to repeat their 1984 Olympic gold medal winning performance at the Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway, next year. But another pairing has overshadowed Dean's activities. Reports about his blossoming friendship with former U.S. world figure skating champion Al Treanor have already been given an icy reception by Dean's wife, Canadian-born skater Isabelle Dachevsky. According to London's Sun tabloid, Dachevsky calls Dean "a real-talking cheat." Adds Dachevsky, who, with her brother, Paul, was a



Isabelle and Paul Dachevsky; Dean (left) on icy reception

gold medalist for France in the 1981 world ice-dancing championships. "The truth is that he was cheating on me throughout our marriage. But I won't put this behind me. She was only one of them," Dachevsky, Dean denied that he had cheated on Dachevsky. But divorce proceedings are under way.

Celebrity turn

Think *Yours Truly* may be a thing of the past, but the mill has a down-home awe of celebrity. Her skillful debut album piloted on to the charts in 1980, and with the recent release of her second, *Heart in Winter*, the 28-year-old singer from Monticello, Ga., is firmly selling her place in the country music pantheon. For *Heart in Winter*, she pulled in a cast of accompanying singers that included country greats Garth Brooks, Vince Gill, Emmy Lou Harris and former Eagle Don Henley. *Yours Truly* sold 140,000 copies, a new best-selling and selling so well with those superstars. "You put just everybody into it comes to that," she said. In fact, in this spring's *People's Choice Awards* in Los Angeles, Yarnall opened another superstar, actor Mel Gibson—and couldn't pass up the chance to get close to the Australian heartthrob. "I was eating all a first place," Yarnall declared. "Well, I searched right over and stole the strawberry [but was next to the strawberry] he ate. It was good, too."



Yarnall: "Just like everybody"

Improvising success

Although disciplined acting has earned him three Tony nominations on Broadway, Victor Garber might find fame by singing it. One of the *James on James* in Seattle, in which Garber plays fast friend to brother-in-law Tim Allen, is based on impressions by Mankins and the London, Ont.-born actor. After wowing at his screen wife's animated reaction to the film *An Affair to Remember*, Garber and Mankins



Garber playing "a humorous moment"

get choked up about *The Untouchables*, in 1987. "I missed my movie. It seemed funny," and Garber, 46, who moved to New York City in 1972 after being cast in the movie version of *Godspell*. "We just played it as a humorous moment." Still, Garber's role in *James on James* has helped put him in demand—even north of the border. Last week, he was in Toronto for the filming of a cine mini-series on the 1944 death of

NICE AND RICH

The world are a man to soldiers, a so-called home of many soldiers' residence. I love you. You love me. It's a happy family. But the popularity of the song from the hit children's TV show *Barney & Friends* is only part of the success of Barney, the purple dinosaur and his crew. Barney's success is estimated. The children's show has been a week through his show. More than 2.3 million Barney videos have been sold, and Barney Publishing plans to have 17 books on store shelves by Christmas.

There is more: a network's special road trip, a 20-ft CD and cassette called *Barney's Friends* set for release this month, and a \$125,000 deal with Hasbro Inc. for a Barney toy line. Although some educators and parents have criticized the character as being too happy and unrealistic, Lench, a 40-year-old former school teacher from Texas who conceived the key figure in 1988, deflects the questions: "When people tell me those criticisms—that Barney is too nice, that it's too simple, that it's too positive—we just say thank you," said Lench, head of the Lyons Group, which owns the rights to Barney and his spinoffs. "After all, the show is aimed at young children. How can you play that if you aren't?" Meanwhile, the big purple dinosaur is smiling, nicely, all the way to the bank.

Lench: "In critics, 'we just say thank you'"



Less than 1% of Clayoquot Sound will be logged by MacMillan Bloedel each year—and it will all be reforested.

Everything we do in the Sound will be part of a balanced plan for sustainable use of the area's natural resources.

THE CLAYOQUOT COMPROMISE allows reduced and carefully regulated logging to continue in parts of Clayoquot Sound.

It will permit MacMillan Bloedel to harvest enough timber annually to keep one of our medium-sized sawmills operating for about a year or produce enough wood to build 10,000 homes.

B-C millworkers will turn Clayoquot Sound timber into some of the highest quality wood products in the world for customers in North America, Japan and Europe.

Logging operations by MB and other companies in Clayoquot Sound are vital to the economic and social well being of the Village of Ucluerst and make a significant contribution to other communities in B-C.

About 100 people currently work in MB logging operations in the area, supplying enough wood to sustain 300 direct jobs elsewhere in our company.

THE CLAYOQUOT COMPROMISE

Here are some of the changes that have been made in Clayoquot Sound as a result of 4 years of community negotiation and input:

- logging has been reduced by a third
- protected areas have been doubled to sustain more than half the old growth in the Sound's ecological networks as previously proposed
- large scale clearcuts have been banned

- special logging techniques must be used in certain extremely sensitive areas
- there will be no logging close to the shoreline
- the number of government agencies and scientific advisors involved in approving and monitoring logging and reforestation operations in the area has been expanded
- the local economy will have a larger say in what happens and how things are done

MacMillan Bloedel accepts responsibility for change in Clayoquot Sound.

LIKE ANY COMPROMISE, the Clayoquot compromise does not fully satisfy all of the parties involved, including MB. But our company accepts that we have a responsibility to learn and to cooperate with communities, labour, government, First Nations and others interested in making this new approach work.

The current Clayoquot plan imposes special new processes and operating requirements on our company. It seeks to balance commercial logging and forest renewal with other uses of forest land to achieve sustainable use of the region's resources for successive generations.

MacMillan Bloedel is making the changes necessary to comply with this new vision.

Here are some of the steps we must go through before
a tree can be cut in Clayoquot Sound:

1. Forestry and Approval

In addition to complying with laws and plans adopted by local and regional governments, MB must acquire permits for logging and/or road building operations in Clayoquot Sound from the following government agencies:

- BC Ministry of Forests
- BC Ministry of Environment
- BC Ministry of Tourism

Harvesting plans may also be referred to a range of other provincial and federal government agencies for their comment and input.

2. Operating Criteria

Applications for commercial forest operations must include MB's plans for logging, reforestation and forest management and are assessed for their impacts on:

- wildlife & wildlife habitat
- fish & fish habitat
- water quality
- slope stability
- windfall
- cultural values
- recreation
- landscape & visual quality

3. Public Involvement

MB must adhere to its plans, which public input and show government how it has responded to public concerns. There are 3 formal opportunities for public involvement:

- any time MB submits a proposal for harvesting and reforestation in a new location
- every year when the company updates its official Five Year Operating Plan
- every five years, when our overall management plan for the Five Forest Ecosystems described in proposed

4. Follow-up and Compliance

MB is accountable for what it does in the woods. The government agencies involved will monitor and audit our operations on a regular basis.

In addition, logging guidelines in Clayoquot Sound will be reviewed by an independent panel of scientists and our performance will be assessed by an independent committee of community representatives.



MacMillan Bloedel Limited



Anti-NAPTA demonstrators in Ottawa stage divisions

struggling to get any leg traction enacted. As a result, says Joseph Javel, director of the Crea Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, "A lot of people in the administration would be happy if NAFTA just went away."

With the sanctions issue still unresolved, both Kantor and Harkin issued ultimatums prior to last week's meetings. Tuesday before a congressional committee the previous day, Kantor called himself the "T. Rex of trade," vowing to lead out for labor and environmental standards with real teeth. For his part, Harkin told members he would "never, never, never" agree to sanction

The Mexican, in turn, pushed a compromise proposal that would allow the committee to levy fines rather than imposing sanctions. "It is all

very well to have unity," said Herrero as Bernick, head of the NAFTA office at the Mexican Embassy in Washington, "but how sharp do they have to be?"

Of the three votes, Mexican negotiators faced the most difficult obstacle. Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's government has the most to lose from either strong sanctions or the failure of NAFTA. Salinas's eleven-year term expires next year, and he has staked his ruling party's political future on a trade deal that would give Mexico free access to U.S. markets—NAFTA would eliminate most continental tariffs and investment barriers over the next 15 years. And over the past five years, companies outside of Mexico have invested more than \$30 billion in the country, largely thanks to the expectation that they would have unrestricted access to the huge American market.

By contrast, Norton could afford to take a hard line against the U.S. proposals. The Canadian government has little to lose if the Americans and the Mexicans fail to resolve their differences. The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, struck in 1988, would remain in place. And while Clinton would not gain as much as Mexico nor

lose without the side agreements in June, most experts say that risks would not rise drastically.

As well, with a federal election looming, Prime Minister Jean Chretien and his ministers have recently tried to distance themselves from the pro-U.S. policies of Brian Mulroney. "Canadian deal seem to be very enthusiastic about NAFTA, so the Conservatives would probably do better if NAFTA does not become a very active issue in the election," said Steven Heiman, Clinton's chief negotiator during the U.S.-Canada free trade talks and now an Ottawa consultant. "If a point on the back burner, it won't heat the Tories."

Aside from politics, Harkin was also responding to warnings from companies who might be targeted under the new trade deals. Hydro Quebec has expressed concern about sanctions, claiming it has already been hit by environmental lobby groups against the \$2.5-billion Great White electric power project at James Bay. In 1993, under pressure from lobbyists, New York state cancelled a proposed 21-cent, \$200-million contract with Hydro Quebec—although a trade agreement remains.

For Clinton, NAFTA and the side deals are just two of many potential flash points that he ahead in his ongoing battle to steer his programs through Congress. Last week, Clinton rejected a last-minute bid to win support for his beleaguered budget package. In the end, he checked out a victory on both the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Senate, Vice-President Al Gore had to cast a tiebreaking vote to win approval from an extremely narrow version of Clinton's plan to increase \$400 billion (U.S.) from the U.S. federal deficit over the next five years. Earlier in the week, the House of Representatives had voted 238 to 216 to approve the package.

Many experts agree that Clinton's struggle to get his budget and other major programs through Congress does not augur well for NAFTA. The budget was the centerpiece of his economic program, yet even after watering down many provisions, he was unable to win support from Republican congressmen or senators. Moreover, 61 Democrats in the House of Representatives and 6 Democratic senators voted against the budget. The President: obviously is out of the master of Congress.

Longtime supporters of the deal also complain that Clinton has no strong personal commitment to the pact. During last year's Presidential campaign, science and environmentalists applauded Clinton for criticizing the deal. But during his first year in office, the end of the campaign, while still vowing to address unspecified "deficiencies." In January, he announced that he would to cancel separate labor and environmental agreements, but provided no details. Finally, in April, Clinton told press reports for sanctions. "The grouping support

A LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIP

CallNet Enterprises Inc. of Toronto and Sprint Corp., the two-largest U.S. long-distance companies, have announced an alliance. Sprint will invest about \$100 million to buy 25 per cent of the shares of CallNet and will grant it access to Sprint software and operating technology. Sprint will receive royalties at about \$100 million over 10 years from CallNet and three seats on the CallNet board. The alliance is the third involving a Canadian long-distance company and a larger U.S. counterpart since the market was deregulated in 1983.

A STEP BACKWARD

The national unemployment rate jumped in July to 11.4 per cent from 11.3 per cent in June. Statistics Canada said last week it is the highest unemployment rate since November, when it hit 11.5 per cent. In actual numbers, there were 30,000 more Canadians registered as seeking work in July, bringing the total to 300,000. The unemployment rate last week, the U.S. labor department reported a 6.6 per cent unemployment rate—the lowest in two years.

SHEDDING THE DEBT LOAD

Calgary-based Trizec Corp., the troubled real-estate company controlled by the Edgar-Brennan group of Toronto, has proposed a plan to slash its \$1.4-billion debt load. The company wants to convert \$669 million of its debt, along with \$669 million in preferred shares, to a new class of common stock. That move would reduce interest and dividend costs by \$130 million a year. It would also hand over ownership of 77 per cent of the company to creditors and senior shareholders. Current shareholders will get the remaining 23 per cent. The Trizec Group, which once controls half the shares, will see its stake fall to about 11 per cent.

AIR-CANADA PROFITS ALOFT

Air Canada reported a profit of \$14 million for an second quarter—via most profitable three-month period in two years. The gain was achieved through extensive corporate restructuring and layoffs despite a 10-per-cent decline in airline traffic. In the same period last year, the Montreal-based airline recorded a loss of \$129 million and in 1993 posted a net loss of \$454 million. Air Canada's rival, PWA Corp. of Calgary, lost \$120 million in its second quarter 1993. The figure includes a special charge of \$88.7 million for layoffs and other restructuring costs.

THE LAST HURDLES

TIME AND ENTHUSIASM FOR A NEW FREE TRADE PACT ARE RUNNING SHORT

It was a case of what Yogi Berra once called "Yogi vs. all over again"—Clinton, U.S. and Mexican trade officials meeting behind closed doors in an elegant downtown Washington hotel in a make-or-break effort to hammer out a comprehensive three-way trade deal among their countries. Last August, it was Canada's turn, beset by trade issues: Michael Wilson, who met with tough-talking U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and James Sena. Mexico's political and economic camaraderie secretary, to draw up the final terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Last week, some of the names had changed, but the circus stunts were eerily similar. Then Harkin,

met with tough-talking U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Serra Pacheco to resolve their remaining differences over new environmental and labor standards agreements to be included in the pact. And so was also the case last August, officials from all three countries looked beyond the conclusion of their talks and conceded that they faced uphill battles in promoting the new, revised NAFTA at home.

As the talks dragged on over last week-end, among the so-called August 6 deadlines, differences over the proposed labor and environmental side deals threatened to scuttle the agreement. President Bill Clinton, traveled upon the side deals soon after he took office in January, and it is in that they were supposed to make NAFTA easier to sell.

He argued that they would prevent businessmen from moving to Mexico to take advantage of its environment of political and labor law. To accomplish that, U.S. negotiators tabled proposals in April for a bilateral commission with the power to impose trade sanctions to enforce pollution and labor standards. Canadian and Mexican negotiators objected insistently, arguing that sanctions would give U.S. protectionists another tool to attack exports. Clinton's proposal also failed to satisfy unions and environmentalists who are still steadfastly opposed to the deal. And with time running short before the scheduled January 1, 1994, implementation date for NAFTA, it has also cost Clinton vital support among pro-free-trade Republicans in Congress, where he is

for NAFTA is very Clintonian," said Wesley Smith, a policy analyst for the right-wing Heritage Foundation in Washington. "He has been sloppy and careless. His ambivalence is reflected in his behavior."

The sanctions proposals were intended to win over traditionally protectionist Democrats in Congress, including House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt. But those proposals have alienated many pro-market Republicans who supported the Bush deal. Several of those Republicans, including Senator John Danforth of Missouri, have announced that they will vote against NAFTA, if the sanctions stand.

Aide from Kantor, however, few senior officials in Clinton's administration appear to be interested in NAFTA's darkening prospects. Last month, White House political consultant Paul Begala was reportedly urging key Democrats on Capitol Hill to postpone consideration of NAFTA until after the debate on Clinton's controversial health care package. The administration will



Blasquez, Serra Puche, Kesteven: last-minute make-or-break talks

likely introduce that in late September, which would further delay a NAFTA vote. And much of the external impetus for NAFTA is also subsiding: The European Community, which once viewed a firm trade road leading to, in new reality from the collapse of the European Exchange Rate

mechanisms in late July. As a result, supporters of NAFTA argue that unless Clinton strongly endorses the pact soon, it appears to be headed for defeat. Carlos Cabello, vice president of the Emergency Committee for American Trade, a 26-year-old organization that lobbies on behalf of all large U.S. corporations on trade issues, was blunt: "There are not enough votes there now." He added that unless Clinton promotes the deal aggressively, most congressmen and senators will fall prey to the popular and sensible arguments of Texas lobbyist Ross Perot, who has denounced NAFTA as "a giant sucking sound of jobs being pulled out of the country." And as the negotiators pored over the final

JOHN DALLS with (clockwise from top) Kesteven and DOREEN DALLS in Toronto

Mechanisms in late July.

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Agreement on tap

The beer war ends and prices come down

While talks about the proposed side deals for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) made painfully slow progress last week, negotiators for Canada and the United States had better results with beer. Canadian Trade Minister Tom Harkin and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor concluded a memorandum of understanding that immediately removed reciprocal duties on beer shipped between Ontario and U.S. markets. Ontario consumers will enjoy more choice—at lower prices—once the 456 beer wars across the province start displacing U.S. beer in about a

The agreement targeted officials in New Brunswick, home of Canada's third largest brewery, Moosehead Breweries Ltd. of Saint John. They asked that internal trade barriers should have been tackled before the U.S. deal. "We are very disappointed that Moosehead will still be treated as a large



Drinking beer in Toronto: more choice at less cost

beer in Ontario," said Francis McGuire, New Brunswick's deputy minister of economic development. "We think that's rather un-Canadian."

To address such long-standing grievances, federal Industry Minister Jean Charest last week supported Winnipeg businessman Art

Mason to oversee negotiations to eliminate such interprovincial trade barriers. Provincial trade missions have set June 30, 1994, as a deadline for completing that process.

Still, Ontario managed to hold its own with the United States. The province preserved the right of "first refusal," a policy that requires all added practice: alcoholic beverages to be shipped first to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for quality control inspections—with reduced fees for those inspections. And while Ontario agreed to lower the minimum price of beer in the province, it will still set base prices. By month's end, 24 cans of beer will sell for \$24.15—down from \$26. As well, Ontario maintained its right to levy an excise tax on nonresidents' cans.

For U.S. brewers, last week's agreement represented a limited victory. Although they gain greater access to the Canadian market, they still object to the minimum price measures and the controversial levy. Christopher Seabell, senior vice-president of Brauhaus of St. Louis Brewery Co. of Detroit, gradually supported the deal. He added "it represents a move that hopefully could become a lasting peace." Next, another session must be negotiated—among the provinces.

BARBARA WICKFORS

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BUSINESS

No more Mr. Nice Guy

The OSC cracks down on Gordon Capital

The hottest summer reading on Bay Street was a thick pile of legal documents released in mid-June by the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC). The papers describe in detail how a wealthy mathematician and a flamboyant bond dealer at Gordon Capital Corp. devised new securities-trading strategies that, at least initially, seemed able to create millions of dollars in profits. However, the deals began to unravel in the summer of 1991, and Gordon told the commission that it ultimately lost \$45 million as then Bay Street's interest in the case grew even greater last week when a three-member OSC panel strongly refused to accept a proposed settlement of the matter with Gordon. "I'm glad the commission bowed this one back," said one senior industry executive. "If this had been Gordon's first offence it might have been OK, but there have been other instances when Gordon went to the edge."

For Gordon, once one of the most aggressive, respected and secretive investment dealers in Toronto's high-tech securities business, the commission's action signals that the company's third major break with the law in the past five years is going to be its most damaging one. Details of the settlement, which had been under negotiation since mid-June by lawyers representing Gordon, its chairman James Connacher and its compliance officer Peter Bailey and the commission staff, were not made public. However, it reportedly called for payment of a cash penalty of up to \$4 million plus a 45-day trading suspension for Connacher. But after considering the proposed settlement on Aug. 5, the panel, composed of commission Vice-Chairman Joan Seneff, Paul Watson, former chairman of Yorkdon Securities Inc. and accountant James Brown, rejected it. Said Seneff: "Given the facts of this case and the alleged irregularities, we are not satisfied that the proposed settlements are sufficient to satisfy the public interest."

The offences that Gordon's Connacher and Bailey had allegedly committed relate to trading activities initiated by Patrick Leitz, who was Gordon's client, and Eric Richter, a longtime Gordon partner and the former head of Gordon's so-called derivative products department. Leitz devised several sophisticated trading strategies. Richter agreed to carry out the complicated transactions, which began in the summer of 1989 and continued until June, 1992. They involved buying and selling tens of millions of dollars worth of securities and put Gordon's entire base of capital at risk. In a settlement with the OSC on June 17, Richter—who left Gordon in 1991, lost



Connacher negotiations will continue

his right to trade securities in Ontario for 10 years. And Leitz, who is estimated to have made more than \$20 million from the transactions, was ordered to pay a \$280,000 fine.

In the past, the commission usually prosecuted only those directly involved in the offending transactions—in this case just Richter and Leitz. But this time, it also pursued the firm itself, and the two senior executives, Connacher and Bailey, for failing to properly supervise an employee. Richter and Leitz both told the OSC that other senior Gordon employees were fully aware of their transactions and encouraged them. Richter said that "the Gordon culture sacrificed compliance [with the law] for profits."

There have been two other major investigations of Gordon by the commission. In 1991, the OSC found Gordon "grossly deficient" and imposed an unprecedented 10-day trading ban on the company after one of its stock traders bought so many shares in a small auto-parts minor that he "substantially" took over the company without notifying regulators as required. Then, last December, after an investigation that began in 1989, the OSC imposed a lifetime trading ban on Gordon's former bond trader, Frank Costanzo, for trading on inside information. In that case, Gordon was not held responsible. But now, the OSC's patience appears to be exhausted. Gordon is being called to account for its practices and Bay Street is waiting in suspense to see how the last chapter of this thriller will end.

BRENDA DUGLISH

Hollywood wore khakis.

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Trees are renewable, but forests are not

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

A few seasons ago, I sailed with three friends around Vancouver Island, a 500-mile journey along some of the world's world's most beautiful coastline. An unforgettable incident during that voyage was taking, late one Sunday evening, on a cave tour just meters inland on Clayoquot Sound.

We were enthralled from the dock's long rail, chafing our maps of tropical oases as if they were crumpled children, motion to drop anchor and be done for the day. I remember standing on the ship's cabin top, trying to peer depths and distances through the darkness, reaching out to touch my foot's shimmering coast with a lover's hand—suddenly, yet too late, I felt my misplaced confidence. There were lands everywhere, gulls being whirled up in the nocturnal still while mammals flew overhead in long, silent echos. The four of us lay as if we had landed inside a shattered cathedral.

Until the next morning, that is. Doves recently that the shores of the cave we had so greedily entered in darkness the previous evening, had been cleared. Our cathedral had been desecrated. We found ourselves in chambers as that barren, arid to touch my foot's shimmering coast with a lover's hand—suddenly, yet too late, I felt my misplaced confidence. There were lands everywhere, gulls being whirled up in the nocturnal still while mammals flew overhead in long, silent echos. The four of us lay as if we had landed inside a shattered cathedral.

It is from this highly subjective moment that I judge the current controversy about the forestry companies being permitted to cut trees in Clayoquot Sound. They should on no account be allowed to touch a single tree. This dispute is not, as MacMillan Island Ltd. would have us believe, about cutting old growth to provide wood for the construction industry. This dispute is about values. What kind of society do we want to perpetuate in these northern latitudes? Is the short-term gain of harvesting wood for profit worth interfering massively with the essential function of rain forests in the earth's life-support mechanism? It all depends on your point of view. Like most city-dwellers, I never give trees a

The Clayoquot dispute is about values. A tree is not a vertical stick with green fuzz—it's part of an essential ecosystem.

second thought until I moved to British Columbia about 20 years ago.

It was only when I witnessed the devastation of clear cutting land—its not like giving the landscape a new coat of paint but rather deliberately devastating it to show a First World War film about trench warfare—that I realized what was involved. A tree is not a vertical stick with green fuzz at the top, but part of a host of interlocking processes whose value is beyond calculation. The pulp and paper firms and their lobbyists maintain that that's a stupid attitude, because trees are a renewable resource. They plant millions of seedlings every year and use countless TV pictures of the landscape to complete the picture. Because less fire, perfect trees to grow in.

The B.C. government's long, perfect plan of removing part of the Clayoquot timber with special harvesting techniques satisfies nobody. It still wrecks the forest, and turns the available trees into the world's most expensive lumber.

They're wrong for one simple but telling reason. Trees are renewable. Forests are not. It takes literally centuries for hundreds of trees to turn themselves into a fully integrated forest. The process involves not just trees, but the quality of the underbrush, natural ponds and the animals that make the forest

their habitat. Mature trees are the original forest, still resting on the earth are a precious and highly finite commodity.

B.C. environmentalist Cameron Young has predicted that unless we stop clear-cutting immediately, the Pacific coast's temperate rain forests will disappear by 2020. He estimates that they are now being razed at the rate of 26 million cubic meters a year so that within 17 years, the original growth will be gone. Companies dedicated to cutting these renewable resources maintain that an even forest is the most natural course and that they are merely managing the forests. Not so. The forests are being liquidated.

The conventionalists sit there on the forest lines at Clayoquot are reveling for being misled tree hunters. If defunding the economy is a political medical act, then we're all in deep do-do. And, hey, they're tree huggers. And so on.

There is nothing quite so glorious as holding one of those first growth pines that still stand tall in the dwindling pockets of British Columbia's untouched forests. When we walked to the Queen Charlotte Islands two years after our Clayoquot adventure, I recall being part of a human chain at the edge of an unnamed inlet on the east side of Moresby Island, and I took 17 of its bolts pinned to surround this first mother of a tree. Children the first to share all the logs they can get. Bill Reid, the great Haida sculptor, caught that feeling when he wrote "I would like to think that the people who call these beautiful islands their home will have more than nostalgic memories of how a word to be, soon which to build their own island of the first. I would like to know they can go to at least one sacred place that has not been touched by the judgement of the suburban to create their own myth of a living culture."

Old trees even contain their own music. I remember hanging out with a Vancouver musician named Michael Goss who always carried a battered guitar. "You need old growth for the soundboards," he told me, "because the grain is tighter and the chemical composition stronger." He added "In the ancient forests, trees had to fight for survival under fairly harsh conditions. The trees, consequently, grew with more intense under attack conditions, producing strong growth rings, but they don't have the strength, quality or consistency."

Leaving forests is very much within the Canadian tradition. The wild land's moose, caribou and woodlands were the original wilderness by which we measured success. We first led them to our disappointment by planting settlements on the shoulders of our shores, the shores of our rivers and the laps of our mountains—leaving nature alone that trying to conquer it.

It has always been the land—which truly means the forests—that has anchored our sense of who we are and what we want to be. The shape and growth of our landscape has been the most potent influence on formation of the Canadian character. Let's not forget it.

SPORTS

Rickey the insufferable

Snagging Henderson will make Toronto more hated than ever

New York's first Toronto is a nice place, which is not necessarily news in its favor. Occasionally some basic travel writer will celebrate the Canadian outpost as "New York with clean streets," blather at the first under the Apple in shiny, green, unapproachable, and takes exquisite pleasure in being mildly scorned. Toronto has plenty to learn if it hopes to escape the nothing of such basic banalities. But, hey, let's admit it, being Rickey Henderson is a nice start.

Even before they brought Henderson aboard, the Toronto Blue Jays showed great promise in electing the very worst behavior from their crowd. Somewhere along the line the club's executive vice-president, Pat Gillick, must have said

and under George Steinbrenner, who, an impressive owner of the Yankees, runs a lifetime achievement award for affection. Gillick has said that Steinbrenner is a jerk, no doubt about it. When the Yankees' manager, Davey Johnson, said that Gillick was a jerk, Gillick said that Johnson was a jerk. Gillick does what any decent owner would do in the Steinbrenner model might do: Don't let a jerk stay in a team.

As a result, his squad as being loved as though it bailed from a real city—some money, and most had been torn like Chicago or, worse yet, Philadelphia. The faithful of Steinbrenner complained that Toronto sucked the All-Star team with Jays and called the attention of the scattered fans. "You need old growth for the soundboards," he told me, "because the grain is tighter and the chemical composition stronger." He added "In the ancient forests, trees had to fight for survival under fairly harsh conditions. The trees, consequently, grew with more intense under attack conditions, producing strong growth rings, but they don't have the strength, quality or consistency."

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BY FRED BRUNING

was the very center of the universe, the unerring ability to dominate his opponents in precisely the manner that New York is inclined to dismiss its urban adjectives. He was insufferable, all the more so because he was good. The man and the city—a perfect match.

It is no surprise that such a scintillating talent as Henderson has no peer in the art of loafing. Henderson was the first few deliveries out of the park, Henderson establishes himself who is in charge, and what misery can be expected the poor sap of a pitcher chooses to permit. The loafing root-rotter goes the seed of ugly doubt, and promises that only doubt and gloom are apt to follow. Leave the field on, say, the ball as it clears the

in, or be dragged away later.

For his indifference in the bat's best, for his arrogance in the best price, for his showmanship in the field, for never saying he was sorry, New York adored Rickey Henderson.

Who knows if Henderson cared? After transferring to Oakland, who knows if he thought even once with nostalgia about life in the field, old center of the universe? Henderson is the quintessential modern ball player, a professional in the way the world has come to be understood. He owns little of himself personally. He dies in shore of pouring and declaring and self-promoting. He refuses to enforce laws as beatitudes. Clubhouse children for indulging criticism or not Henderson's specialty. On the field, Henderson might be transcendent or he might look around as though he weren't being paid stupendous sums for every swing upon banging in the sliver of a home or benching a solid million.

Still, Henderson delivers. He has scored an average of more than 20 runs a season over his 14-year career, and the steel-belted leg remains to increase market value.

The last witness with speed only in the lead-off club in the stands and there will be Rickey Henderson, age 34, circling the bases with that dapper, a joy face smile of a man and a serene unapproachable way a little of the life he will go out of the other team, and Henderson will know it, and require.

That's the deal as New York, too. The place has its problems, its chaotic disorders, its drugs of bad manners and lousy judgment. But Rickey Henderson, New York is what it is. You got a problem with that?

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newday* in New York and writes a regular column for *Maclean's*.



Henderson: no part in the art of loafing home runs

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SPORTS



Canada's Hy of Wimbledon: 'You are a lot better off now than ever before'

Queens of the court

Women's tennis enjoys a surge in popularity

Leading 6-1 in the third set of a gripping Wimbledon singles final last month, Jana Novotná appeared to have the world's most prestigious tennis title wrapped up. Instead, for 36-year-old Czech, came completely undone. She double-faulted, she mis-hit volleys. And her face, once so sweet and confident from the pained earth of centre court, lightened with anguish at each untold error. As Novotná stumbled, her opponent, No. 1-ranked Steffi Graf, took charge. The German star unleashed her powerhouse forehand to repeat rally pressure her blurring foe and from the brink of disaster, Graf rescued her fifth Wimbledon championship.

Such dramatic shifts in momentum are common in tennis, but what made the Wimbledon final unique is what happened afterward. As the Duchess of Kent presented the second-place trophy, Novotná dissolved into tears, pouring out her grief as the duchess's shoulder. Graf's elation turned to sympathy for her colleague, and she, too, began to cry. For the stadium crowd and the millions of TV viewers worldwide, the spontaneous tears were tearfully hilarious. "When you see that kind of emotion from Jana and Steffi," says Patrick Hy, Canada's top-ranked

women's tennis player, "you feel it yourself."

That emotional connection between players and fans is one reason for the growing popularity of the women's game. Viewers still draw more fans to many events, but women's tour officials say that the pay is rising. The Naturne Ltd. International, which opens this week in Toronto with 15 of the top 20 women in the world, including top-ranked Graf and ninth-ranked Novotná, offers monthly higher TV ratings than its male counterpart, the Player's Ltd. International. And while four years ago Madison officials could not find a single market outside Canada for their broadcast, this year's event will be shown in 84 countries. Says Toronto Canada executive vice-president John Boddington, "I think this women's tennis, quite apart from being the most visible women's sport worldwide, is now simply more exciting than men's tennis."

The engines of that success are technology, player development and star power. The proliferation of lightweight but powerful rackets has made tennis a faster game. "Technology has dramatically improved the way women play tennis," says Boddington, who has run both the men's and women's tournaments for 15 years. "If you look at tapes of women's tennis from a decade ago,

the pace was pretty slow." At that time, the sport had two major names, Chris Evert and Martina Navratilova. Navratilova is still playing, but she is not close to the star size in leaving those who will compete in Toronto's third round, including Susanna Vicario of Spain, Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina (1988), and American Mary Joe Fernandez (1988) and Jennifer Capriati (1988). Monica Seles, the former No. 1, is still recovering from a knee wound suffered when she was attacked at a German tournament in April. "Women's tennis used to be dominated by only a handful of play-

ers," Boddington says. "It gets people interested who might not otherwise pay any attention." Adversity has been life's ally throughout her career. The 21-year-old, currently ranked 38th, nearly gave up tennis in 1989 after going over two years without winning a competitive match. "That was really rock bottom," she recalls. But at the suggestion of a friend, she moved to Richmond Hill, Ont., to train, and won the next tournament she entered—a satellite event in Chicago. "If there was a turning point for me, that was it," she says.

A disappointing performance in last year's SunLife Nationals in Mississauga, Ont., scored another surge in her play. "I went into the Nationals ranked No. 1 in Canada, and everyone expected me to win," says Hy, who is now coached by her fiancé, Vasek Pospisil. "That I played as well as I did, and I lost. That was a kick in the behind, and I began training with more intensity." Soon after, her ranking rose to a personal-best 28th when she took Seles to three sets before losing in the quarter-finals of the 1992 Madison, then upset Capriati before losing to Seles again in the quarters of the U.S. Open. One of her goals this year is to win a tour title. But she admits she still has much to learn from the likes of Graf and Seles. "It's more than just talent," she says. "They put have that something extra that helps them in tough matches."

While it is gaining, women's tennis will not attract the same level of prize money or TV coverage as men's. The purse for the Madison, for instance, is \$150,000. But as the Player's Ltd. offers a total of \$2.1 million for the same-sized field. Furthermore, while men's tournaments are required to provide accommodation for competitors, women have to pay their own way at many events at their host. Boddington, who is one of only four people worldwide who hold senior tour board positions on both tours, says that the difference in prize money is largely based on the still-greater audience for men's events. The women's tour, he says, is working to resolve other inequalities by 1995. "We still have a ways to go," Hy says. "But we see a lot better all the time over here."



Graf: the superstars 'have that something extra'

ers," Boddington says. "Now, almost anything can happen."

Hy, a co-owner of Cambodia who moved to Hong Kong as a child and then to Vancouver in 1988, says that the Naturne is especially important to Canadian players. "We don't get many chances to play before a home crowd," he says. "You get a lot of energy from the crowd, and you can go a long way on adrenaline." A strong performance by Hy can also be good for the tournament. "To have a Canadian with a shot adds a dimension to the event," says veteran broadcaster

99.5%

TASTE.



JAMES DEACON

Wheat-Born Champagne. Dishes: Wiener Schnitzel. Not Drinking: Beer.

CHILD'S PLAY

If the proverbial statue from scarier places tried to understand children by watching Hollywood movies, some strange conclusions might emerge. Typically, it would appear, children are brutal animals who gorge themselves on mean service (Mowgli *Alone in the Jungle*), beat their neighbors to achieve victory (Dances with Wolves), capture killer whales to the wild (Free Willy). Hollywood movies about kids—or at least those designed for kids—tend to be cartoonish fantasies in which youngsters run amok in the adult world. But this month, a surprising number of new films present children in a more serious light. Ranging from Searching for Bobby Fisher to The Secret Garden, they are grown-up dramas about growing up, movies about attention and affection, competition and complexity that adults can appreciate. And in some cases, they are even suitable for children.

Searching for Bobby Fisher is a wonderfully engaging film about a young chess prodigy. Based on the 1968 book by Abramowitz and Fred Waitzkin, it is the true (and somewhat stylized) story of his son, Josh. In casting the role, writer-director Steve Zaillian had the good sense to choose a chess wizard rather than a child actor—eight-year-old Max Pomeroy, who is one of the Top 100 U.S. contenders in his age group. Pomeroy, who has never acted before, displays a natural aptitude for it.

He is surrounded by a fine cast. Joe Man-

Pomeroy in Bobby Fisher: triumph of youthful imagination

tega brings steady conviction to the role of Fred, the father who causes Josh into competition with the zeal of a Little League dad. Joan Allen portrays Bonnie, the skeptical mother. Laurence Fishburne delivers a crackling, hyperactive performance as Vancini, a speed-chess hustler in Manhattan's Washington Square who is Josh's first mentor. And a sublimely deplorable Ben Kingsley portrays Bruce, a trader who reduces the game to an orthodox, cold-blooded work ethic.

Like chess, the movie unfolds as elegant, intricate drama, with Josh, the boy, keenly focused at its center and the adults maneuvering around him.

There is a lot of chess played in the film, but very few moves are clearly shown. Instead, the intricate logic of the game can be seen flickering through the boy's eyes. And director Zaillian uses bursts of quick, tight close-ups to capture the cat and mouse of chess in a physical event—the knocking. He also captures the mystery of the chess world with shadowy lighting and claustrophobic art direction—creating an atmosphere of adult rationality that really gives way to a triumph of youthful imagination.

In **Searching for Bobby Fisher**, the chessboard serves as a mythic playground for a

boy's dreams. His world is urban, contemporary and interior. **The Secret Garden** explores a young girl's imagination with a radically different metaphor, one rooted in the rural soil of Victorian England. The chessboard and the garden—corresponding archetypes of male and female worldviews.

Based on the 1909 classic by English author Frances Hodgson Burnett, **The Secret Garden** is a honey-sweet story of a little girl who is orphaned in India then shipped off to her uncle's Gothic estate on the Yorkshire moors. The dear uncle (John Lynch), who has never recovered from his wife's death, cannot bear to be at home. A tyrannical housekeeper—Maggie Smith in her Victorian dress mode—rules the manor in his absence.

Mary, who is lonely and pensive, finds refuge in a walled garden that her uncle had locked up after his wife's death. With the help of a local country boy, Dickon (Andrew Knott), she brings it back to life. And, defying the housekeeper, she tries to draw her to mind cousin Colin (Haley Joel Osment), who is even more isolated than she is, into the healing sunlight.

Visually, **The Secret Garden** is exquisite. Working in English for the first time, with Francis Coppola as her executive producer, Agnieszka Holland conjures up a fairy tale world of images—from the woman's bedchamber to the garden's vast Gothic edifice of color. Her lush imagination with the

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A SUMMER TO CELEBRATE



JOHN HARRIS

*From coast to coast,
midsummer fun makes
the season come alive*

For a while it is possible to fool ourselves. For 10 or 11 weeks of the year—fewer in some areas—Canada delugingly succumbs to the illusion that summer actually exists as a full-fledged season on the northern part of the continent. First, birthday, birthday, birthdays and graduations occur; a still later we all essential elements of that national dream state. Summer festivals are another. Whether it is Stratford in the Falls, ethnic heritage days or spoon-and-egg races at the town picnic, festivals help to prolong that expensive summer feeling.

The number of celebrations across the country—the sheer extent of the collective urge to still winter away—in staggering. On land or water, inside theatres or tents, in city squares or open fields, at pavilions and church halls, people gather. Some of the large, highly attended events have become midsummer spectacles for thousands of seasonal pilgrims: the Calgary Stampede, Montreal's Jazz Festival, Toronto's Caribana, the Winnipeg Folk Festival, the Vancouver Folk Music Festival, Edmonton's Fringe Theatre extravaganza, Halifax's International Shakespeare Festival.

But it is not necessary to travel far to keep the dream of summer alive. Most communities, despite recessionary ill—perhaps because of them—find any excuse to celebrate. Some activities, of course, seem to have been invented for the simple joy of participating in them. At Saskatchewan's Best Beerhouse Run, ostensibly a charity fund-raiser, loudspeakers blast Beethoven's Ninth Symphony along the banks of the South Saskatchewan River. Runners—some dressed in tails and topknots—race along the course, trying to reach the finish line before the symphony ends. Wherever we listen, they are all determined to seize the day in the all too brief season known as summer.

DAVID TURNER



JOHN HARRIS



JOHN HARRIS



JOHN HARRIS

The Teapots on the river at the Ottawa Shakespeare Festival; contestants at Newsworld's Royal St. John's Regatta (left); Saskatchewan dancers at Edmonton's Heritage Days festival (below); they gather on land or in water, inside theatres or tents, in city squares or open fields, at pavilions and church halls



JOHN HARRIS

Montreal's just for laughs: Winnipeg's Folkwinnies (below): any excuse to prolong that expensive feeling



Dalton Camp versus The Toronto Star

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Newspapers, under siege these days from killing of newsmen and a generation raised on television, can hardly conduct surveys as to their problems. They redesign, introduce color, plead with subscribers to give their own views on pressing issues of the day.

What they might do is wonder about their credibility. If, tomorrow, a senior figure at the Royal Bank suddenly didn't show up for work, you can bet your bottom that The Toronto Star would be demanding to know why. It's a top executive at Ford Motor disappeared you can be assured that Star business reporters would be looking for the smoking gun.

But what happens when The Toronto Star, the largest and once richest newspaper in Canada, loses one of its biggest assets? One day the guy is there and—boom!—the next day he's not. And the paper never explains, never announces, goes into mute. What a good enough for Ford and the Royal is not good enough for the Star.

Dalton Camp is not only the most personable stylist writing on Canadian politics to day, he has been a major figure in Conservative politics for 40 years, most famous for being the only Tory who would tell the cat. As president of the party he flowered a leader ship review that eventually brought down the increasingly eccentric John Diefenbaker, a born-to-be-operative leader who never knew how to be a great minister.

Dalton Camp, in his later misanthropic has been writing a witty and perceptive column for the Star. The Star, the openly partisan newspaper for the Liberal party, likes to display talent. Tory and NDP columnists in the history that it is objective.

Camp, who was dying of a defective heart was useful enough to the Star to be a news story in itself when, just before the Conservative leadership convention, he received a heart transplant that saved his life. The Star—an older paper, possibly—proudly announced that their columnist at 75 was the oldest person ever to receive a heart transplant in Canada.



So reasoned was the Liberal Star of the story that it followed up with a front-page speculative piece on who gets heart transplants, along with rumors about some people. In high places jumping the queue. It quoted an anonymous heart surgeon as to the fact that this was "the ultimate in Tory patronage."

What all the newspaper trade knows—but the general public is not allowed to be told—is that Camp, who was dying just weeks previous and climbed out of hospital bed, to the astonishment of all, so he could file columns for the Star at the Conservative leadership bash, undermysteriously went ballistic. He sent in a column challenging the "anonymous" doctor to come out from behind his shield in Camp could see him sit ways from breakfast. When he leave Star refused to run the column, while suggesting it might run it as a letter to the editor.

Camp, as could be expected at the small immediately resigned.

It gets better (or worse). It's more than perplexing that high newspaper executives do not understand that computer men signs—unlike copy pages—can be traced. Microsoft Star underlings gleefully revealed fax messages from a Star editor to her superiors that the "Tory patronage" quote was certainly OK, because the story surgeon involved happened to be her brother. Gent visit to Laura, I'm sure.

Papers don't level with their readers. Last week, a headline in The Globe and Mail read: "Designer's death under investigation victim remembered for his professionalism and commitment." The opening paragraph: "The violent death of Jack Bell, a visionary and highly respected architect, will leave a void in the field of interior design, coil designers and friends said yesterday."

The opening paragraph in The Toronto Star: "A renowned interior designer kind of secretly spent most of his life in his house yesterday."

The Globe: "Mr. Bell had lived in the house in the Inlandville South Riverside area for about 35 years, but longtime neighbors and yesterday they did not know much about the personal life of the man they described as a 'very private person.'"

The Star: "One neighbor said Bell's neighbor wasn't surprising considering the steady flow of street people at his house."

The past few years, I had stranger guys knocking on my door at 3 a.m., asking for Mr. Bell" said next door neighbor Scott Morrison, 27. "They looked like they'd just crawled out of a ditch."

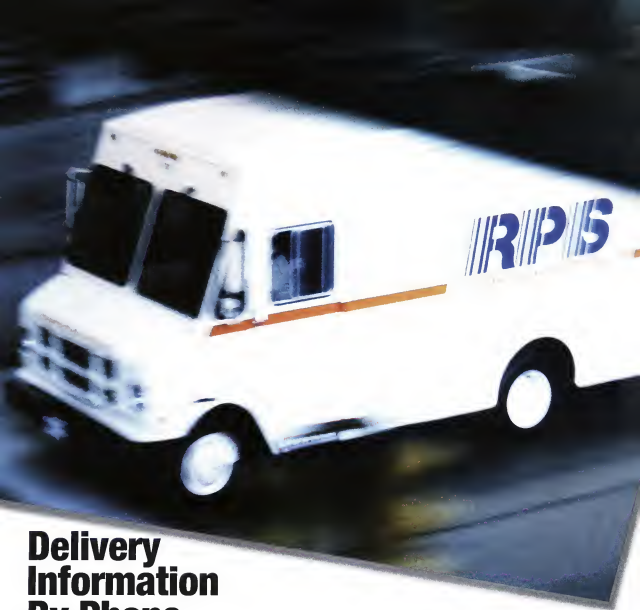
The Globe: "Steve Kinsella, executive director of the Association of Registered Interior or Designers of Ontario, said Mr. Bell, a former president of the association, was known for his professionalism and his commitment to his field."

The Star, on Bell, a divorced father, quotes a "hugine neighbor." "He was always changing his phone. Gaps came and went, always through the back door."

Now, there's something wrong here. The Globe obviously interviews, and caters to, certain neighbors. The Star obviously interviews others. The only people confused are those who might read both papers and wonder which is the closer to the truth.

Newspapers exist at a strange, international zone of their own. They become confused with reality. That's why their readers new them with some suspicion.





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